Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 37. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903. NO. 123.

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Hudson's Bay Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

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4 PACKAGES 25c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

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USE THE BEST Mellor's Pure Liquid Paints

Cost no more than the ordinary paint, but are LASTING, therefore cheap.

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We have now received our own grown Island spuds, guaranteed ripe and good cookers.

Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET

TEL. 413.

DAN PATCH.

Owner of Famous Pacer Values Him at $261.

(Associated Press.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 19.—Dan Patch, the world's famous pacer, is valued at $261. The owner, M. W. Savage, has listed to the assessor the famous animal with 48 other well-bred horses, and the lot were averaged at $261. The board of equalization has summoned Savage to appear next Tuesday to show cause why the animal should not be assessed at $25,000.

FISHERMEN COMPLAIN.

Alleged Their Nets Were Taken by the Canadian Revenue Cutter Petrel.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 19.—The Press prints the following from Cleveland, Ohio:

"The fishermen of Ashtabula are in arms against the action of the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel. A few nights ago nets worth $250 were lifted by the Canadians, and yesterday the tug Hayes found that seventy of its nets had been taken. The fishermen say they were on the American side of the line. They will make protests to the government."

STREET RAILWAYS.

Members of Commission Sail For America to Study System.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 19.—Sir David Barbour, Lord Ribblesdale, George Gibb and Sir J. Dickson Poyender, members of the royal commission of the London street traffic, which was appointed last July to study the American street railway system, have sailed for New York on the steamer Arabia.

THE KAISER'S TRIP.

Received Hungarian Premier and Afterwards Went Out Shooting.

(Associated Press.)

Vienna, Sept. 19.—The German Emperor to-day received in audience the Hungarian premier, Count Hedervary, and then went shooting with Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

BRITISH SHIP LOST.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—A cablegram to the Merchants' Exchange says the British ship Wemyss Bay, from Newcastle, Australia, for Mazatlan, is a total loss at Mazatlan.

ASSURANCES OF A SIGNAL VICTORY

LIBERAL TICKET IS CERTAIN OF SUCCESS

Higgins Leaves the Field to Pooley—Up Country Conservatives Are Completely Disheartened.

The four popular candidates in this city, R. L. Drury, Ald. Cameron, J. D. McNiven and Richard Hall are meeting with the greatest encouragement in their election campaign. There now remains little doubt that Victoria will be represented by four Liberals in the next legislature. The government supporters are crestfallen, and are waging the fight in an apologetic manner. With no love for the Premier and his government three of the candidates find it difficult to explain their position before the electorate. As election day approaches the division in the Conservative party continues to show itself more pronounced. The result is that two distinct parties under the Conservative banner, with a few apologists playing the balance act between them, are going to certain defeat on October 3rd.

The popular Liberal candidates who stand for reforms in the management of affairs so as to restore prosperity to this province will hold their opening meeting on Monday evening in Institute hall commencing at 8 o'clock. Other meetings are also announced in various parts of the city during the week.

These meetings will be rousing ones as the electorate have already entered enthusiastically into the campaign, and are in no uncertain way evidencing their desire to deal a death blow to corruption and mismanagement by voting for Liberal government at the next election.

Green Is Doomed.

A Times special from Kaslo says:

"J. Retallick is a sure winner. The government candidate, Hon. R. Green, is on the run, foot, horse and artillery including Augustus Carney. Kootenay will send at least ten Liberals to the next House. Mr. Green has been turned down at Ferguson, Trout Lake and Poplar Creek.

His own city, Kaslo, will beat him 2 to 1. He bitterly complains of the publication of his votes in the legislature by the local press. The feeling here is that the old gang must go, and with them Hon. R. Green.

Ainsworth, which the Minister of Mines thought was solid, is against him. Mr. Retallick received a splendid reception there last night. The minister's neglect of Ainsworth wharf and other public works has disgusted his former supporters. No more ring rule for British Columbia. Hurrah for the Grits and good, honest government."

Sparring For Time.

The Times's special correspondent at Nelson confirms the reports that the Conservatives in the Upper Country are at a loss to know which way to turn. Everything points to the party's utter rout in that part of the province on October 3rd. The correspondent under to-day's date says:

"The much advertised meeting at the opera house last night at which Hon. Chas. Wilson was to be the only speaker fizzled out in a remarkable manner. Mr. Wilson being late in arriving Hon. R. F. Green was put up to talk against time to the small audience which gathered. Mr. Wilson arrived about nine, and had a conference with John Houston. Mr. Green concluded his speech and introduced his colleague Mr. Wilson, but instead of the latter Mr. Houston came out on the platform and announced that Mr. Wilson would not speak, but would return and hold a meeting on Monday, to which the Liberal candidate, S. S. Taylor, would be invited. No explanation of this extraordinary move was offered, but it is surmised here that it was to give the president of the council time to make one last desperate effort to reconcile the two hostile factions in the local Conservative party.

Higgins Retires.

D. W. Higgins will not contest Esquimalt. He came to that conclusion after the convention held in the riding last evening. Before a vote was taken on the candidates proposed last evening Mr. Higgins repudiated the convention and withdrew his name from the list of nominees. He has now considered it the wisest course to retire from the field.

The convention which met at Esquimalt was presided over by J. S. H. Matson. Three candidates were nominated, C. E. Pooley, Henry Croft and D. W. Higgins. In turn these were called upon to address the meeting.

Henry Croft announced his readiness to contest the riding, but said he would support any other candidate who might be selected by the convention.

D. W. Higgins contended that the gathering was not representative of the riding. It was not even Conservative, as there were many Liberals present who were prepared to take a part in the selection of a candidate. In the face of this he would not be bound by the vote of the convention, and wished to have his name taken from the list of nominees submitted, as he would not be bound by the convention.

C. C. Pooley held similar views to Mr. Higgins as to the constitution of the convention. He, however, was agreeable if the other nominees would do similarly, to abide by the decision of the gathering in their choice of a candidate.

A vote being taken Mr. Pooley obtained 73 and Mr. Croft 46, while Mr. Higgins, in spite of his protestation, received 2 votes.

Mr. Croft thereupon accepted Mr. Pooley as the candidate, but Mr. Higgins said he would take a little time to consider it.

He has now decided to retire, feeling that if the Conservatives of Esquimalt wish to be tied up to the Dunsmuir interests he will let them alone.

DISCUSSING CRISIS.

Premier Balfour Will Probably Visit King Edward To-Day and Submit Names of Ministers.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 19.—The political crisis is still the sole topic of discussion in the United Kingdom. Premier Balfour is expected to have an audience of King Edward at Balmoral to-day, when doubtless he will present the nominations for the cabinet vacancies. The exact nature of these appointments still continues a matter of varied surmise.

Regarding the eventual result of the upheaval the Spectator's forecast that Mr. Balfour, when he appeals to the country, will be beaten and succeeded by a Rosebery cabinet, which will not last long, attracts the greatest attention.

A curious phase of the situation is these severe criticisms, regardless of party lines, bestowed on Balfour's actions in publishing his views and selling them in pamphlet form. Mr. Balfour's own admission that he is a mere child in such matters and his inexperience in business affairs now appears to have put him at the mercy of the publishers of the pamphlet, who are coining money over the vital issue in national affairs.

The Outlook, which is a warm supporter of the Premier, declared Mr. Balfour's indiscretion "strikes a rude blow at those reverenced for the tradition of English public life, when a public servant's position seems to be used for private gain, no matter whose." The Outlook adds that the fact that a note was sent to the editors with the pamphlet only allowing them to quote one thousand words textually, is one of the worst features in this deplorable business. The Spectator and other periodicals also express concern on the latter point. The Outlook estimates that the profits on 100,000 copies alone would be over $17,000, of which Mr. Balfour will receive a large share. The pamphlet promises to reach a sale of a million copies. In the meantime their are no pamphlets in print and the copies printed have reached a premium, many of them selling for fifty cents, double the price of the issue.

Mr. Balfour's party managers openly proclaim grave dissatisfaction. In the first place they say they cannot get any more copies for their impatient constituents, and they add that they object to paying for literature which is supposed to be the most powerful in keeping the government in power. Several of the Conservative agents have gone so far as to threaten to resign. The publishers make no discount to party organizations, even though thousands are ordered, and actually demand the money in advance.

It is reported that the Earl of Hasbury, the Lord High Chancellor, will resign owing to poor health, and that Attorney-General Finlay will succeed him.

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says Mr. Chamberlain's resignation is regarded by the Russian press and public with satisfaction, as it is considered that with Mr. Chamberlain disappears one of the most dangerous political factors for European peace.

YACHT SINKS.

Several Lives Lost—Three Bodies Have Been Washed Ashore.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Marine Exchange from Atlantic City says the yacht Red Dragon was wrecked near Barnegat Inlet, N.J., and probably all on board lost. The little vessel started from Atlantic City on Tuesday for a long fishing cruise, having on board a party consisting of Capt. J. Clark, John A. Swanson, wife and children; Sinbad Ducasse and John Adams.

The body of Capt. Clark and another body, supposed to be that of Ducasse, were washed ashore to-day, and it is presumed that the others were also drowned.

Another body, supposed to be that of J. L. Swanson, is reported to have been washed ashore at Beach Haven, N. J. It is said John Adams, Clarence Tracy, Mrs. Swanson and the latter's son and daughter were also on the wrecked boat. There is no hope that any of the party escaped drowning.

LAST OF SEASON.

Titus and Vessely Are Entered for Regatta on the Harlem River.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 19.—The last rowing regatta of the season will take place this afternoon on the speedway course, Harlem river, New York city. Interest is largely confined to the senior singles, in which Titus, the ex-champion, and Vessely, who was second in this year's championship race at Worcester, were entered. The prospects were that conditions would be favorable for the races.

LIPTON'S CONDITION.

Declared By His Physicians to Be Entirely Satisfactory.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The condition of Sir Thomas Lipton early to-day was declared by his physicians to be entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding a restless night, which had been expected as a phase of the disease.

TERM OF YEARS AND A WHIPPING

PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO HOLD-UP MEN

One Got Seven and Other Six Years—Leonard Secreted Poker in His Cell.

James Leonard, alias Billy Dunn, alias J. H. Burnett, and Wm. Lorenzo this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery with violence at the Western hotel last Monday night. The former, the man who held the gun, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and twenty strokes, and Lorenzo to six years and an equal number of strokes. The whipping will be administered at the New Westminster penitentiary, where the pair are to serve their sentences, and will be under the supervision of the medical officer of the institution.

When the case was called to-day the court room was crowded. Leonard, as on the previous day he faced the magistrate, avoided the gaze of the spectators, keeping his back turned to them. His manner and demeanor throughout showed that this was not his debut before a criminal tribunal, a fact that was demonstrated just before sentence was imposed by reference to his record. Both prisoners elected to be tried by the magistrate, and pleaded guilty without hesitation. In order, however, that the court might be made familiar with the circumstances of the robbery, Peter Nelson, the bartender of the Western and victim of the affair, was called to the witness stand. His story, with the exception of a few particulars, was substantially the same as that given by him to the Times, which published the first account of the occurrence.

Leonard expressed a readiness to cross-examine the witness. "I'm not an attorney, Your Worship," he said, "but I would like to cross-examine this witness on his evidence. He has sworn that he would tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, but I know he has told a lot of falsehoods." To the prisoner: "How long did this conversation which you say took place between us last?"

Witness: "Five or six minutes."

Prisoner: "Don't you know that it would take fully half an hour to say all you state was said?"

Witness: "No, I looked at the clock, and—"

Prisoner (angrily): "Now let me talk. What you say we said would take half an hour. Don't you know that you deliberately lied; that you stand lots of things that did not occur?"

Witness (indignantly): "No I didn't. I have told the truth. It was about six minutes.

Prisoner: "Didn't you say that I ripped the buttons of your vest off?"

The witness denied that he said this, and the prisoner requested to have that part of the evidence read over. It was shown that what the witness did say was that the prisoner ripped his vest open.

Prisoner (emphatically): "Now, don't you know that only the lower button was opened."

Witness: "I say you caught hold of the vest and ripped it open."

Again the prisoner asked the witness if he didn't know that he was telling what was untrue, and the witness threw back an indignant denial.

"Did I use any profane language?" pursued Leonard.

"You said d——n you, up hands, or I'll blow your brains out," returned the witness positively. This Leonard denied, and accused the witness of trying to make the case as black as he could. The prisoner also cross-questioned Nelson on a number of other points, but was unable to shake him. The prisoner was strong on "don't you knows?" He put another to the witness. "Don't you know," he queried, "that you have used false expressions here in order to lead His Worship to believe that there was something desperate done?"

"No, sir," replied the witness. "You might have been rattled that night, but I wasn't. I know what took place."

"There was no violence was there?" asked the prisoner. "You weren't struck or hurt, were you?" Now then tell the truth."

"No I wasn't hurt," admitted the witness.

"That's all I want to ask," Leonard said as he resumed his seat.

As both prisoners had pleaded guilty it wasn't necessary to call any more witnesses. Asked if he had anything to say, Leonard said:

"Your Worship, before you pronounce sentence on me I wish to state that there was no violence in this matter. There was no intent to do bodily harm, and this gentlemen in his evidence has stated lots of things which were not so, to blacken the case. There was no intent to harm him. In pleading guilty I am saving unnecessary expense, and I throw myself on the mercy of the court."

Chief Langley had a little to say regarding Leonard's record. The prisoner, he said, who was known as Dunn, alias J. H. Burnett, had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Whatcom in 1890 for burglary. The chief showed the magistrate a photograph of the prisoner, received by him from the other side.

Asked if he had anything to say in regard to this, Leonard replied that he had pleaded guilty in the present case and did not think it fair that the other matter should be put in as evidence against him.

Magistrate Hall pointed out that it wasn't evidence. It was simply a statement made by the chief, and he asked the prisoner what he had to say about it. He could deny or admit it, or refuse to say anything.

Leonard: "Well, I deny it; that is, of course, I want to see the picture first."

Upon being shown the photograph the prisoner admitted having served time as stated.

The magistrate then passed sentence. He referred to the seriousness of the crime of which the prisoners had been convicted, and read from the code to show that they were liable to life imprisonment and a whipping. It was only in exceptional cases, however, that the extreme penalty was meted out. At the same time the punishment must be sufficient to deter not only the prisoners themselves, but others from engaging in such crimes. It was difficult to determine what would be adequate in the case of Leonard, who had already served a sentence for burglary. It evidently was not long since his term expired.

Leonard: "Yes, Your Worship, and I've worked since then."

The magistrate pointed out that for some reason his term must have been shortened, as it began in 1899, and the five years' time was not yet up. Without further remarks he would pass sentence on the two prisoners. Leonard was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at the New Westminster penitentiary, and to receive a whipping under the supervision of the medical officer of the institution, such whipping to consist of twenty strokes.

Lorenzo was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, and a similar number of strokes. The prisoners were then removed.

The penalty inflicted by the magistrate caused general satisfaction among those present in the police court this morning. If carried out to the letter it will teach the pair a lesson they will remember as long as they live, and deter other bad characters from operating in Victoria, a consummation devoutely to be wished. Just to show what manner of man is Leonard, the leader in the hold-up, the following incident is given:

"Yesterday after the prisoners had eaten their lunch, Jailer Handley noticed that the poker used in the stove was gone. He asked the trusties where it was, and was told that Leonard had been handling it suspiciously while he was out in the corridor for his lunch. The jailer called Constable Carson, and the two entered the prisoners' cell, Lorenzo, the smaller, was taken into another cell and searched. The poker was not found on him, and then Leonard, and the cell the two had occupied, were searched. Ultimately the poker was found on the window ledge, where it could not be easily observed.

"What were you going to do with that?" Leonard was asked by the jailer.

"You couldn't blame me if I got a chance to get out, could you?" replied Leonard.

"Were you intending to lay me out?" the jailer further inquired.

"You wouldn't blame me if I got the chance?" repeated the other.

Constable Handley pointed out that the prisoner would run a grave risk of getting a bullet in him if he tried any thing of the sort, and the other replied that he didn't mind taking a chance, anyway.

ROBBERY IN CHINATOWN.

"Six Companies" Issue Proclamation Forbidding Anyone Aiding Guilty Party.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Some time ago the store of a prominent merchant in Chinatown was robbed. Two of the robbers were caught and have been convicted of the crime. Three others were identified but escaped. The "Six Companies" promptly offered a reward for their capture and one has been caught in Portland and brought back here. Now comes the Chinese "Six Companies" with the following proclamation:

"No matter of what color he is, who he is, or what he is, we forbid any party or parties, openly or secretly, to aid or employ attorney to defend defendant, or in any way assist clearing him. We regard the parties who defend the defendant as robbers themselves and will endeavor to prosecute and punish the party or parties who aid the defendant for the same offence. Be it known to you all."

BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Seven Hundred Men Are Protecting Villages Against Turkish Force of 2,700.

(Associated Press.)

Sofia, Sept. 19.—A desperate battle is now in progress around Lerman and Presbanco. Two bands, under Leaders Kotesm and Chekalaroffs, numbering 700 men, are defending 3,000 villagers against the Turks' mountain battery of 2,700 men. The refugees are barely escaping with their lives. Some of them have crossed the frontier at Royengraty during the last two days.

Orders Powder.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The Turkish war ministry has ordered 170,000 pounds of smokeless powder at the Rottwell works. Turkey has several agents, permanent residents in Germany, who buy supplies for the army and navy.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

(Associated Press.)

Woonsocket, R.I., Sept. 19.—The paymaster of the American Woolen Co., of this city, was held up to-day near here by three Italians, who robbed him of $2,000 and then escaped.

NOMINATIONS IN PROVINCE TO-DAY

CANDIDATES PUT IN FIELD FOR ELECTION

Full Ticket on Both Sides in Victoria—Only One Socialist in the City.

The nominations took place to-day throughout the province preparatory to the holding of the elections on October 3rd. In this city Hinkson Siddall was present at the market building to receive the nomination papers and the accompanying deposit from the candidates.

The Liberal and Conservative party put their full tickets in the field, while but one additional person was nominated, J. C. Watters, representing the Socialists.

The following were the nominations:

R. L. Drury, insurance manager, proposed by T. J. Jones, seconded by J. R. Giscome. Assenting, C. J. V. Spratt, Lewis Hall and John McCurrach.

Wm. G. Cameron, clothier, proposed by A. G. McCandless, seconded by John Piercy. Assenting, J. B. Lovell, R. B. McMicking and J. Kingham.

Jas. D. McNiven, printer, proposed by W. J. Fullerton, seconded by A. McL. Bannerman. Assenting, W. E. Ditchburn, Robert Mowat and J. Kingham.

Richard Hall, insurance agent, proposed by John G. Cox, seconded by Jas. Tagg. Assenting, Geo. P. Kelly, Wm. Grant, Jas. Cummins, Thos. Donovan and John Bell.

Hon. A. E. McPhillips, barrister-at-law, proposed by Thos. Hooper, seconded by B. S. Heisterman. Assenting, Louis McQuade, Jos. H. Brown and B. R. Seabrook.

Chas. Hayward, contractor, proposed by Jas. Muirhead, seconded by Jas. Baker. Assenting, P. J. Riddell, J. W. Bolden and J. T. Croot.

H. D. Helmcken, barrister-at-law, proposed by David Spencer, seconded by Jas. Baker. Assenting, L. Goodacre, R. Seabrook and P. J. Riddell.

Jos. Hunter, civil engineer, proposed by Lawrence Goodacre, seconded by Geo. R. Snider. Assenting, J. K. Rubbeck, W. C. Ingram and J. H. Smith.

J. C. Watters, boilermaker's helper, proposed by O. L. Charlton, seconded by Hugh Dickson. Assenting, R. L. Ledingham, W. C. Hastings and Geo. Oliver.

At 1 o'clock the returning officer read the list of nominations, announcing that a poll would be opened at the old fire hall on October 3rd for the purpose of selecting representatives.

The following have been selected as agents for the several candidates according to the statute:

For R. L. Drury, H. A. Munn.
For W. G. Cameron, R. T. Elliott.
For J. D. McNiven, P. McK. Lamlater.
For R. Hall, A. G. Courtenay.
For H. D. Helmcken, Alex. McLean.

Esquimalt.

Nominations for Esquimalt electoral district were held at the Masonic hall, Esquimalt. Only two candidates were put up. John Jardine, in the Liberal interests, and C. E. Pooley, representing the Conservative party.

Nanaimo City.

E. Quennell, Conservative.
H. Shepherd, Labor-Liberal.
J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Socialist.

Comox.

Robt. Grant, Conservative, proposed by Byron Crawford, seconded by Jas. A. Carthew. Assenting, G. C. H. Tarbell, Thomas Cairns, Jno. Marocchi.

Fred McBain Young, Liberal, proposed by W. W. Willard, seconded by Alex. Urquhart. Assenting, T. H. Carey, Albert England, Jos. McPhee.

Robt. Grant's papers were handed in by Andrew McKnight, chief engineer of the Wellington Coal Company, and W. B. Anderson, who edits the News, in which the company is interested.

Ladysmith.

Alex. Bryden, Conservative.
David Murray, Liberal.
Parker Williams, Socialist.

Alberni.

W. W. B. McInnes, Liberal.
R. J. Hickey, Conservative.

Vancouver.

Jos. Martin, T. S. Baxter, J. D. Turnbull, Dr. Brydone-Jack and C. R. Monk, Liberals.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Hon. C. Wilson, A. H. B. Macgowan, J. F. Garden and W. J. Bowser, Conservatives.

F. Williams, A. G. Perry and McLaren, Labor.

A. R. Stebbings, J. F. Mortimer and Griffiths, Socialists.

W. C. Wells Unopposed.

W. C. Wells, ex-Chief Commissioner, was returned by acclamation for Columbia electoral district at the nomination held at Golden.

SHAMROCK II.

New York, Sept. 19.—The work of breaking up the old America cup challenger, Shamrock II., has been commenced under the direction of her new owners. It is stated that Capt. Miller's partner in the venture is Capt. Charles Barr, who commanded the yacht Columbia when she defeated Shamrock. The first Shamrock has not yet been sold.

HELPS TO COMFORT

One of the greatest aids to comfort in the sick room is a Hot Water Bottle. We have a large stock and a great variety to choose from; prices 75c. to $3.50. Also Fountain Syringes and Bulb Syringes. We guarantee them. Let us us show you our stock.

Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

Carse & Metcalfe,

Electricians, Wiring Contractors and General Electrical Supplies.

In coming before the people of Victoria, we respectfully request them to bear in mind that we will have arriving during the next week and weeks following a fine display of Electrical Fixtures, Electroliers, Brackets, Pendants and Newells; Glassware of all descriptions for electrical fixings. We are prepared to handle anything in our line. Motor work is our specialty. We have come to stay. It will, therefore, be of interest to you to call us in when you require anything in our line, and our endeavors will be in the future, as in the past, to give entire satisfaction to our patrons.

95 FORT STREET. 'PHONE 643.

THE DAYS ARE SHORTENING

And you will require a good light during the long winter evenings to make your home bright and cheerful.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

Is the ONLY LIGHT for domestic purposes. Safe, brilliant, economical. Call and see us in reference to this matter.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.,

ALBERT T. GOWARD, Local Manager.

PARTY REACHED HERE LAST NIGHT

NOTABLE PEOPLE ARE GUESTS OF VICTORIA

Something About Mem bers of the Touring British Parliamentary Party Now in the City.

Following fairly closely on the trail of the Chambers of Congress delegates, the British party, under the leadership of Lord Lyveden, who have been touring Canada, arrived on the Princess Victoria last evening. They were received at the wharf and cordially welcomed to the city by Mayor McCandless and aldermen; Charles Todd, president of the board of trade; Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association, and others. After the greetings were over the party were escorted to the Driard, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Victoria. The distinguished visitors are: Lord Lyveden, Lord and Lady Brayc, Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., Colonel Sadler, M. P., and Mrs. Sadler, J. Cumming Macdona, M. P., G. Doughty, M. P., Miss H. Morten, Capt. H. Bramsch, P. Clarke, Ald. J. Sutcliffe, G. J. Allen, Capt. A. Branfill, A. Petrockino, Miss Rubina Preston, and G. B. Smart, representing the Dominion government. A Collings Wells is also travelling with the party, but dropped off in the mountains, intending to rejoin them on the return trip. Another member of the party is Rev. H. G. Hopkins, an Eastern clergyman who came down a few evenings ago in advance. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, of London, England, also accompanied the party on a portion of the tour, but did not come to the Coast.

As is generally know, the unexpected developments in British politics prevented the original plan from being carried out, and ultimately only five members of the Imperial House and fourteen others were able to accept the Dominion government's invitation to visit this country.

Last evening a number of the visitors made themselves acquainted with the place, Chinatown and other points of interest being visited. To-day their programme includes a visit to the parliament buildings and the provincial museum, and a drive around the city and suburbs. The party are the guests of the city.

Lord Lyveden.

Lord Lyveden, the leader of the touring contingent, has had a most interesting career. He was intended for the army, but failing to pass he enlisted in the Royal Artillery. After eight months' service, however, he found the life irksome and purchased his discharge. He later joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's, Haymarket Company, and appeared as Captain Seabright in "The Overland Route." Starting with a utility part, he rose in two years to second lead; but suddenly he thought he would like to see America, and threw up his part. He made the journey as a saloon passenger, but when he reached the other side his ready money amounted to about £4. His pride of birth did not prevent him from taking the first work that turned up. He found a berth in the Bowery as a waiter in a cheap eating house, and soon after turned nurseyman in North Carolina.

He next figured as steward on board a vessel running from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, but he tired of it after two years, and his love of the stage again asserting itself, he travelled through the States with a "fit-up" company. Returning to England he became associated with Frank Hill's "Diplomacy" Company, in which he played lead. Then he went into management on his own account, and for twelve months ran a theatrical company.

Marrying in 1890 he settled down at Stanwick, Higham, Ferrers, where he planned and laid out some big nurseries with up-to-date appliances. He supplied the wholesale trade, and among other things he produced the "P. V." tomato, which gained a very considerable reputation. But the nurseries were a long distance from a good market, and after four years' experience he gave them up. The venture was a failure, and a good sum of money was lost in it.

Again Lord Lyveden was compelled to turn to the sea for a living, and shipped as third steward with the British & Irish Steamship Company, trading from London to Dublin. After eight months he became assistant steward on the unlucky City of Paris, and this was followed by the post of bedroom steward on the Royal Mail Steamship Nile, sailing to the Brazils. In Buenos Ayres he contracted yellow fever, and, on his recovered he became upper saloon steward on the Barrow Steam Navigation Company's Isle of Man service. He served two seasons with this company, gaining the position of second steward, then, having an unfortunate experience with another company, he joined the Polytechnic steam yacht Ceylon as chief steward. One season between Norway and Harwich in this position led him to take up catering, and, employing his own men, he became caterer to the General Steam Navigation Company on its vessels between Hamburg and Harwich. This position he resigned three months before he succeeded to the title. In addition Lord Lyveden has held a commission in the Third Battalion Highland Light Infantry, and is now a lieutenant in the army reserve.

Sir Edward Clarke.

Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., who was solicitor-general in the Salisbury administration of 1886-92, is an interesting man, and his distinguished legal career has made his name well-known throughout the Empire. He represented Sir W. Gordon Cumming in the famous baccarat scandal trial in 1891, in which King Edward, then Prince of Wales, gave evidence. He also appeared as counsel in the Oscar Wilde case, the Penge case in 1877, the Bartlett case in 1886, and the Dr. Jameson case in 1896, and in many other causes celebres. His treatises on the law of extradition are standard works for the bar, and have gone through several editions. He is also a great supporter of the English Church, the cause of which he has aided most liberally from his private purse, and in other ways, and for years he taught a class in the Sunday school of his parish church. In appearance he is a man of small stature with a pleasant face. He is 62 years of age.

Sir Edward Clarke is accompanied by his son, Percival Clarke, who is also a London barrister.

Lord Brayc.

Lord Brayc, a leading member of the party, has another mission, and a very interesting one it is. His Lordship is one of the thirty and odd Roman Catholic peers of England, and he will be remembered as having brought up the matter of the accession oath in the Lords, which evoked the famous reply of the then Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, who declared that it was a stain upon the statute book of the realm. Lord Brayc feels that the question should not be allowed to die out, and he will invite co-operation of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, in order that no future English sovereign will be called upon to take so objectionable an oath.

Some of the Others.

Colonel Sadler is the Conservative member for Middlesbrough. He is a brilliant speaker and a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. He was also one of those who was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Irish Guards Regiment.

J. Cumming Macdona, M.P., is a noted authority on dogs, and his kennels have captured coveted prizes on both sides of the Atlantic. He is also deeply interested in the advancement of electricity, and the utilization of this power for public conveniences.

George Doughty, M. P., is a merchant and shipowner of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, which borough he represents in parliament. He is a Unionist in politics, and was twice elected mayor of Grimsby before being returned as its member. He is also a prominent supporter of the Wesleyan church.

C. A. Branfill, of Swansea, Wales, is much interested in deep sea fisheries, and once sat on an Imperial government commission appointed to investigate these. He also represents a very large amount of British capital.

The Party's Itinerary.

The party left Liverpool on the steamship Dominion for Quebec on August 19th, and have visited Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other chief cities in the East, where they were entertained by the civic and municipal bodies. Leaving Toronto last Wednesday week, they proceeded direct to Calgary, where a short time was spent; thence the journey was continued as far as Banff, where Mr. Douglas, the National Park superintendent, received them and acted as guide to the most interesting points. Laggan and the Lakes in the Clouds were next visited, and the journey later continued to Field, the C. P. R. also giving the party a delightful trip through the Kicking Horse Pass on its observation motor car. From Field to Vancouver was the next stage in the journey, and after spending Thursday afternoon in driving round the park, and Friday morning in viewing the city, the party left for Victoria. The return journey from Vancouver will be commenced on the 23rd inst., the route selected being via the Kootenay and Crow's Nest. Winnipeg will be visited en route East. In speaking of the trip through the mountains, the visitors expressed themselves as charmed with the scenery. Few had any prior conception of its vastness and splendor, and several remarked that the mountains not only equal, but excel the Alps.

PUNISHMENT.

Social progress has done away with a great many forms of punishment once administered under the laws of enlightened people. But nature never changes or modifies her penalties. She still has the same punishment for the man who neglects or abuses his stomach as she had in the far off days "when Adam delved and Eve span."

The physical discomfort, dullness, sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which are visited upon the man who eats carelessly or irregularly have been from the beginning the evidences of disease of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which result from innutrition are cured also.

"I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kansas. "Had the doctor and he broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhœa right away; he couldn't cure it and it became chronic, and then he gave up the case. I got so weak with it and had piles so badly I couldn't lie down, nor hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months; thought I would 'never be well again,' but picked up one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books one day and saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. We had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house that was got for mother. You recommend it for catarrh of the stomach, so I went to taking it. The one bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles next time and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhœa since."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

United States Commissioners Subject the Attorney-General to Close Questioning.

London, Sept. 18.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its session to-day, Attorney-General Finlay was subjected by War Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner to a fire of questions in connection with his attempt to show that the boundary should run from the head of Portland canal directly westward to the point where the mountains claimed by the Canadians as the boundary intersect the 56th parallel of latitude.

The contention of the United States is that the boundaty continues up to Bear river valley from the head of Portland canal to the 56th parallel. In this connection Mr. Root called the attorney-general's attention to the fact that Vancouver referred to Marsley pass as the head of the canal, and asked if it was natural to suppose that the signatories of the treaties intended the line to follow this pass to the 56th degree.

The attorney-general replied that the line under the treaty could not run farther than the water canal, and from that point must seek the mountains at the 56th parallel.

Senator Lodge suggested that this would mean that the line must cross the mountains to reach the points described in the Canadian case, which the attorney-general passed during the afternoon to the discussion of the location of the line from the 56th parallel to Mount St. Elias, asserting that if the contention of the United States that the boundary should go around the heads of inlets was admitted, then correspondingly Canada should gain by the tribunal's decision that the line should follow ten marine leagues from the shores of peninsulas.

Judge M. Dickinson, of the American counsel, said that the United States was contending only for the heads of inlets and not beyond. The attorney-general having raised the point that the American claim for the tidewater, as the boundary, might put the boundary far into the interior of Canada.

BULGARIAN LOSSES

In Fight With Turks—Three Hundred Men Were Killed.

Salonica, Sept. 18.—Three hundred Bulgarians have been killed in a fight between insurgents and Turkish troops between Okeyda and Duba. The Bulgarian dead included many officers, one of whom wore a Russian decoration.

A battalion of Redifs attacked the Christian gendarmes at Mitrovitz on September 16th, and several of the latter were killed and wounded. The rest of the gendarmes took refuge at the Russian consulate, where they are besieged.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The German government holds in view four points on the Balkan situation.

First—Russia regards that the time for the break-up of European Turkey has arrived. The German ministers have been unable to penetrate Russia's ultimate intentions and note with pleasure the concerted attacks of the St. Petersburg papers on Germany, which is described in the background, and taking pleasure in the extirpation of the Slavs in European Turkey.

Second—If Prince Ferdinand is persuaded that his throne is dependent on a war with Turkey, then war is certain. Every effort should be made to tranquilize Prince Ferdinand's mind.

Third—The meetings of the sovereigns, attended by their foreign ministers, are expected to clear up the obscurities of the situation and enable German statesmen to forecast the future.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Vienna to-day. The Czar meets Emperor Francis Joseph September 29th, and will then visit the King of Italy. Events are expected to remain as they are until after the 29th, unless Bulgaria refuses to wait.

The project for an Austrian-Russian joint occupation of Macedonia has been wholly abandoned, and there is not the least likelihood of a renewal of the proposition. In spite of the fact that the Balkan situation has grown worse, Turkish funds rose again on the Bourse to-day.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

Austin Chamberlain Regarded a Successor to C. T. Ritchie.

London, Sept. 18.—The Associated Press is informed that Lord Lansdowne will remain secretary of foreign affairs. The persistency with which it is rumored that Austen Chamberlain, the postmaster-general, will succeed Mr. Ritchie as chancellor of the exchequer, emphasizes the extraordinary nature of the relations which Mr. Balfour still maintains toward his colleagues.

The liberal organs point out the fictitiousness of any supposed change of heart on the part of a government which includes Mr. Chamberlain's son, who has been almost as active as his father in organizing the preferential tariff agitation. The criticism of the small effect upon the government policy caused by Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal and of the retention of his son is not confined to the opposition. The St. James Gazette, which warmly supports Mr. Chamberlain's programme, declares that the result is that the Unionist party will face the electors disunited and open to all the attacks of the "free fooders," as it will be perfectly apparent to the electors that the return of Mr. Balfour involves, sooner or later, the return of Mr. Chamberlain and the triumph of his policy.

Mr. Balfour has reiterated to friends that his letter to Mr. Chamberlain accepting his resignation was not a formal expression regarding Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but that he meant what he said. On the face of it, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour will continue to work together, but the former colonial secretary is free from governmental obligations, and will be able to conduct his educational campaign along the line he has all along advocated.

The most valuable handkerchief in the world belongs to the Queen of Italy. It is made of the purest of Venetian lace, and it is in perfect condition, in spite of the fact that it was made during the fifteenth century. It is in all probability worth from £400 to £600.

TO SUPPRESS CRUELTY.

World-Wide Plan for Protection of Birds and Animals.

The Berlin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is taking the initiative in attempting to bring about an international understanding on the subject of cruelty to animals and birds in Italy, with the aim to support the work of the Italian societies and with the co-operation of the Italian government. The plan is as follows:

Conspicuous signs will be placed on the railroad cars, asking travellers to aid in suppressing fearful cruelty to animals and birds in Italy, by complaining to the mayor or other officials of the place where the acts of cruelty occur. An illustrated circular will also be distributed among the travellers, explaining the facts as they exist, and travellers will be requested to aid in the movement by refusing to eat songbirds at the hotels and boarding houses, by refusing to buy song-birds from children, by looking under the saddles of horses and mules for wounds before renting such animals, and by refusing to give tips to drivers who abuse their animals.

The Berlin society will ask the kindred organizations in Europe and America to co-operate with it in this work.

Princess Henry of Battenberg has considerable skill in the almost obsolete art of illuminating. Among Queen Victoria's favorite volumes were a copy of Thomas a Kempis's "Imitation" and a superb autograph album, both of which were illuminated by her daughter.

SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Catarrh of the Stomach—Pe-ru-na Cured.

Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kan.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman Congressman Botkin says:

"My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure."—T. D. Botkin.

Mr. L. F. Verdery, a prominent real estate agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person."—L. F. Verdery.

The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Peruna cures these cases like magic.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advise gratis

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

WIFE BEAT HUSBAND.

Gave Him a Whipping by Order of a Judge.

City Judge John Riley went on record, says a Lexington dispatch, as a man of original ideas in the punishment for offences against the law. Anderson Cass, a civil war veteran, 76 years old, was brought before the judge, charged with beating his wife. The woman told a pitiful story of how he squandered his pension in drinking, and then beat and abused her because the table was not set with the latest varieties of vegetables. After hearing the woman's story, Judge Riley asked her: "You are an athletic-looking woman; why don't you take him in hand? A good whipping might make him change his ways."

"I would whip him, judge, but I always heard that you were very severe on wife-beaters, and I thought I had better let you punish him."

"You think, then, you could whip him if I would let you, do you?" asked the judge.

"Yes, I can whip him all right; but I don't like to do it," said the woman.

"Well, you must whip him, and I will furnish you with a whip," said the judge.

"Mr. Reagan, send and get a whip and give it to this woman; she wishes to whip her husband."

Mr. Reagan sent a patrol driver to the wagon shed for a whip and the couple went down stairs in the police station lobby. The woman took the whip and made a rush at her husband, who stood quivering and begging for mercy. She let him have a thrust about the legs first, and he danced and hollowed for mercy. Then she wrapped him about the body until the blows attracted a great crowd. She enjoyed the show she was making and did not want to quit at all, but the police stopped her. The husband promised to quit his evil ways, and she took him home.

It is perhaps little known that Lord Kitchener's first introduction to the Soudan was in the strange character of an Arab date-seller. It was twenty years ago, when the Mahdi had destroyed Hicks Pasha's army and was overrunning the whole of the Soudan. At this crisis a young engineer officer volunteered to make his way alone to the rebel's camp and discover the number of his forces and the nature of his designs. Thus it came to pass that, disguised as a native date-seller, he left Korti, in spite of the pleadings and warnings of his friends, and after countless dangers returned in safety with the priceless information he had picked up from the Mahdi's followers.

Diamond Dye

FAST BLACKS ARE THE BLACKEST

NEVER FADE OR WASH OUT.

See that You Get the "Diamond"

"GUESS BY THE WAY THOSE TWO GO RILLAS ARE LAUGHING THEY NEVER SAW A SUNBONNET BEFORE." CAN YOU SEE THEM?

In yesterday's puzzle, by using the upper right corner as base, one of the men can be found, formed at the edge of the lady's skirt. From the upper part of the picture used as base, the second is found in the lower left corner.

WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do light house work and sleep home. Apply at Mrs. W. F. Hall's, 47 Heyward avenue.

WANTED—To rent, cottage by the 15th of October. Address "T.," Times Office.

WANTED—Child's buggy; good condition. Write F., at the Times.

WANTED—All kinds of furniture and stoves; highest cash prices paid. No delay at the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Yates and Blanchard streets. P. O'Connor.

WANTED—Reliable men to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries, largest and best assortment of stock. Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

WANTED — Second-hand furniture and clothing to ship North. F. J. Bittancourt, auctioneer and commission agent, 53 Blanchard street. Phone B518 or B710.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at Times Office.

WANTED—Copper, brass, zinc, lead, rubber, rope, bottles, sacks, coal oil cans, scrap iron, etc. New and second-hand tools, furniture, etc., bought and sold. W. G. Eden, 125 Fort St.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING, 50 cents. No mess; smoky chimneys cured; any kind of brick work done; jobbing a specialty. 4 Broughton street.

FOR SALE.

CANON NEWTON'S "Twenty Years on the Saskatchewan" can be had (75 cents) at the Mikado and 54 Fort street. The Churchman says: "Will be found of consummate interest."

FOR SALE—Bricks, cash prices. M. Humber, 1st Yard, Douglas street. Telephone 527.

FOR SALE—22 breeding doe hares and 300 small ones; also 100 small rabbits at 10c. each; all must go as we are going out of the business; also some fine cages. 105 Pandora street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished front bedroom, for gentleman, with heater and use of bath. 52 Rae street.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished house, Esquimalt road. Apply D., Times Office.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite, with all conveniences. 182 Fort.

TO LET—Store, No. 40 Broad street. Apply on premises.

TO LET—Restaurant, with fixtures, complete. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Several desirable houses and cottages in various parts of the city. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Small house, James Bay, near park and school. Heisterman & Co.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—Also bedroom, sitting room and kitchen, on the ground floor. 120 Vancouver street.

FOR RENT—Four roomed house and stable; express wagon, with top, for sale cheap. Apply 247 Yates street.

HOUSES TO LET—Esquimalt road, near Lampson street, 9 rooms furnished $40 00
Green St., 6 rooms 5 00
Head St., 7 rooms, furnished 37 00
St. Charles St., 9 rooms 35 00
Speed Ave., 4 rooms 5 00
Whittier Ave., 9 rooms, 1 acre 10 00
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO., LTD., 23 Broad Street.

SOCIETIES.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION, Vancouver-Quadra, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., Wednesday, September 16th, at 7.30 p.m. R. B. McMicking, Secy.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 743, I. O. F., meets in Caledonia Hall, first and Third Tuesday, at 8 p. m., each month. T. R. Dee, secretary, 48 Yates street.

SAIL LOFT & TENT FACTORY.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of tents for sale or hire. F. Jeune & Bro., practical sail and tent makers, 127½ Government street.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the creditors of the estate of Green-Worlock & Co. in the Board of Trade Building on Monday, the 21st day of September, 1903, at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon. Every creditor is requested to attend.

Victoria, September 16th, 1903.

H. MACKENZIE CLELAND, Trustee.

Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association

An important meeting of shareholders of above Association will be held at 19 Broad street, Monday evening, September 21st, at 8 o'clock. Every contract holder is interested and should attend.

—We have received the following new goods: Cocoa door mats, tapestry carpet squares, and a line of medium quality lace curtains. Weiler Bros.

POTATOES,

A1 EARLY ROSE.

McDowell & Rosie

93 JOHNSON ST. TEL. 487.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

ROBT. DINSDALE, Builder and Contracter, 48 Third street. Telephone 946. Estimates furnished free for brick and stone buildings.

THOMAS CATTERALL, 16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 820.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. We have up-to-date machinery and can do work to your advantage. 'Phone 750.

CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

CARRUTHERS, DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

CLEANING WORKS.

PRACTICAL CLEANING AND PRESSING WORKS—Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty. Paul's, 165½ Douglas street.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Special attention given to bookkeeping. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Private or otherwise; fall term, $2.50 per month; latest system; proficiency in three months. 127 Menzies street.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Miss H. M. McDonald. Telephone 697. Office of E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 36 Mason street. MISS FOX, music teacher, same address.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 156 Government street. Tel. 930.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, ETC.

E. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer St. Estimates furnished. Tel. 920A.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWNINGS.

SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and repairing a specialty; carpets cleaned and laid. 'Phone 718.

POTTERY WARE.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA.

HALF TONES.

HALF TONES—Equal to any made anywhere. Why send to cities out of the Province when you can get your Engravings in the Province? Work guaranteed; prices satisfactory. The B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., No. 26 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

ENGRAVERS.

BUSINESS MEN who use printers' ink need Engravings. Nothing so effective as illustrations. Everything wanted in this line made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Cuts for catalogues a specialty.

ZINC ETCHINGS.

ZINC ETCHINGS—All kinds of Engravings on zinc, for printers, made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRACTICAL Cleaning and Pressing Works. Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty. Paul's, 165½ Douglas street.

FLOUR!

Hungarian
BREAD.
Drifted Snow
PASTRY.
Three Star
FAMILY.

The Highest Grades!

MILLED BY
Columbia Flouring Mills,
ENDERBY, B. C.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ld.,
AGENTS

Sold by All Grocers.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 19.—5 a. m.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen considerably over this province in advance of an ocean storm area, which is causing high southerly winds on the Coast and a general rainfall west of the Cascades and in Cariboo. Rain is also falling in Northern Alberta, elsewhere in the Territories and Manitoba the weather is fair and mild.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Fresh southerly winds, unsettled and cool, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Fresh winds on the Gulf, unsettled and cool, with occasional rains.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 10 miles S. W.; rain, .20; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster — Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 6 miles S. W.; rain, .32; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.68; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 32; minimum, 30; wind, calm; rain, .62; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 6 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.42; temperature, 46; minimum, 44; wind, 6 miles S.W.; rain, .12; weather, rain.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver—R E Lough, G A Howse, A Brown, Mrs Woods, Capt W D Owen, Capt Woods, Canon Beanlands, Mrs George, P D Dods, W S McDonald, E E Johnston, Mr Matheson, Mr Allen, J S Pearce, A A Aaronson, Mrs Bastin, H Grenfelder and wife, M T Quigley, E E Welsh, A E Wood, K K Peiser, L S Don, D B Cookingham, Mary Johnston, Miss McAlpine, J Wilson, R Potts and wife, E Rochfort, wife and family, Lord Lyveden, Lady Braye, Lord Braye, Col and Mrs Sadler, Capt Branch, Sir Edward Clarke, P Clarke, Miss Morton, C A Brandfield, Geo Doughty, A J Sutcliffe, G J Allen, E E Lang, G Priscoe, Dr Tolmie, A J Michel, Alex Philip, H B Rose, L Norman Tucker, Miss R Preston, G R Smart, E N Archer, Mr and Mrs Boulton, J R Turner, C E Arnold, D Young, Mrs McNaughton, Miss Bruno, Frank Meane, Mrs J C Hammond, Mrs Penny, Jno Hendry, Miss Scott, Mrs Grant, E Gill, S Oke, Mr and Mrs Goodman, C H McLin, D W C McLin, K Vroman, Bessie Ellwood.

The British steamer Northpoint, Capt. Robertson, from Philadelphia for London, passed the Lizard Friday and signalled that she passed the Hamburg-American Line steamer Palatia, Capt. Magin, from Hamburg, September 4th, for New York, with tail and mainshaft broken and one of her engines disabled. She was proceeding under one engine and did not require any assistance.

The Celluloid Starch package is large but the amount of work it will do makes it seem enormous. That's one of the advantages this starch has over all others, it requires a smaller quantity to do more and better work.

Celluloid Starch gives a limber, lasting stiffness that will not crack. Ask your grocer for it—if he hasn't got it he can get it.

Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.
The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN PROGRESS

THE ADVANCEMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE

An Estimate as to Their Magnitude—Great Activity in Many Directions—Aggregate Cost.

What is the extent of the improvements now being carried on in this city and how much expenditure do they represent? Observant Victorians, doubtless, have asked themselves these questions on more than one occasion and found them harder to answer than they imagined. A third query might refer to the character of the work, and investigation along this line would reveal a variety positively startling. The scene of operations practically commands the entire city, although owing to proximity and the especially live interest it holds at the present time, the reclamation work attracts the lion's share of attention.

This is, in many respects, the most pronounced improvement ever undertaken in the city as a municipal work. For years the mud flats have constituted the most objectionable feature of the place. As an eye sore it was a constant source of annoyance to the residents here, being the great, gaping smudge on the city's beauty. The reclamation of that area has been a great work, but the end is in sight. For this, to a great extent, the gratitude of the people is due the Dominion government for placing the splendid dredge King Edward at the disposal of the city and saving the corporation something like forty thousand dollars.

Every day the progress made in the filling becomes marked, and one needs only to glance at the rapidly rising mud line along the old shacks and fence at the northern end to realize the magnitude of the work already accomplished. Alogether it is estimated that a hundred thousand dollars have been expended on the whole reclamation scheme, and for this amount there are the magnificent retaining wall, an object of admiration to all entering the harbor, the Belleville street wall extension and other improvements undertaken as part of the general plan. The total sum borrowed for this big work was $150,000.

MAYOR M'CANDLESS.

But this is a mere bagatelle to the amount of money to be expended upon the area, or rather only a portion of it, in the near future. The ratification of the hotel by-law by the taxpayers of this city will enable the C. P. R. to erect a hotel there as palatial as any in their system. Work on the plans is to commence at once, according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's telegram to Mayor McCandless, and there is every reason to expect that active operations will be initiated before 1904 makes its appearance. Experts predict that the hotel will cost a great deal more than three hundred thousand dollars, in fact it is said that double that amount will be nearer the figure.

Then there will be the municipal improvements involved in this connection—the construction of Hotel avenue and the extension of Douglas street to Belleville, so there is lots of work ahead for the laborers of Victoria. Not far away, a short distance along Belleville street, work will be commenced before very long on the construction of new wharves, which were fully described in these columns a few days ago. Altogetner this part of the city will be a hive of activity, and a telling advertisement of the advancement being made.

Closely pressing the reclamation work in the scale of importance is another urgent improvement which is well on the road to completion. This is the Point Ellice bridge, the substructure of which has practically been completed by the corporation. The city engineer, Charles Topp, is now in the East inspecting the superstructure prior to its shipment to the city. Mayor McCandless told a Times representative the other day that he expected the bridge to be opened for traffic by the end of the year. The cost of the work is in the neighborhood of $106,000.

But there is another improvement being carried out, one less spectacular than the others perhaps, but of the most vital importance. This is the extension of the sewerage system, for which the sum of two hundred thousand dollars has been borrowed. As will be remembered, both Mayor McCandless and Ald. Barnard energetically advocated this on the hustings, and the new council was still in swaddling clothes when Ald. Barnard introduced the by-law providing for the raising of this sum. He was heartily supported by the rest of the council, and as a result between fifty and sixty thousand dollars has been expended on the improvement of the system, and when the entire sum is exhausted a most pressing want will be adequately filled. The James Bay district has virtually been completed, and work is now in progress on Douglas street, in the Work Estate, Alfred street, Elizabeth and Harrison streets, and elsewhere. The method of tunnelling adopted where the connections are required deep down has already been described in these columns. In these operations, which are being quietly carried on all over the city, a large number of Victoria laboring men have found employment.

The paved area of the city is to be increased to an appreciable extent, as may be seen by the activity on Bastion and Langley streets. This year will see the paving of both these thoroughfares, and the appearance of Bastion, below the court house, will be greatly enhanced by the arrangement of a parterre. The programme of paving will not be carried out in its entirety this year, but it is the intention to pave Yates from Government street to Wharf street next year. The past few months have witnessed the construction of a considerable extent of permanent sidewalks. These have been laid on the south sides of Yates and Fort streets, from Blanchard to Douglas, and work is now being done on Government and Gordon streets, opposite the post office. The cost of the street paving and permanent sidewalks will approximate twenty thousand dollars.

Along the Dallas road foreshore the construction of the sea wall is proceeding apace. A considerable length is being converted in the present task, which will ensure the protection of this part of the road. substantial concrete wall, five or six feet high, is being constructed at the foot of the bank, and filled in behind so as to afford a slope towards the top. About six hundred feet of the embankment will be protected in this way, thus preserving one of the finest sections of the famed beach drive. The cost of this work will be about two thousand dollars.

Another large municipal work will soon be started. This is the Carnegie library building, for which the contract will be awarded in a day or two. It will represent a cost of about forty-five thousand dollars, or fifty thousand, including the cost of the site. Besides these works, briefly outlined, there is a considerable amount of building going on the residential districts of the city, which will be followed by still greater activity next year.

Another work, which it is expected will follow before long, is the extension of the eastern section of Pandora avenue to Richmond road, traversing what is known as the Pearse estate. This will be a very great improvement. It will relieve the congestion of traffic on Fort street on such occasions as fair time, and will still further establish Pandora avenue as one of the finest thoroughfares of Victoria.

The manner in which Mayor McCandless and the council have taken up these various improvements augurs well for the prosperity of the city. Plainly their watchword is "progress," and they are determined to miss no opportunity by which the city's advancement can be maintained. The total cost of the civic works represented in operations now in progress may be estimated as follows:

James Bay reclamation	$150,000
Sewerage extension	200,000
Point Ellice bridge	106,000
Street paving and permanent sidewalks	20,000
Dallas road protecting wall	2,000
Total	$478,000

This, with the $50,000 to be expended on the Carnegie library, brings the total to $528,000.

DROPSY AND HEART DISEASE.—"For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave great relief, one bottle cured me completely."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—107.

THEY WILL AWAIT MINISTER'S VISIT

HON. R. PREFONTAINE TO CONSIDER TRAPS

Chas. Hayward's Insinuations Disapproved of by Both Parties at Board of Trade Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the board of trade met for the purpose among others of discussing the question of fish traps. In anticipation of that subject coming up there was a very large attendance.

Many of the members showed a disposition to discuss the subject entirely independent of its political significance. Charles Hayward, with his eye on the election, and his readiness to doubt that any one in politics could do anything without being guided by ulterior motives, pretended to doubt that the Federal ministers intended to carry out their promises. He was quickly taken to task for this by representatives of both political parties, who quickly assured him that they were satisfied that Hon. Senator Templeman and Hon. R. Prefontaine were acting in good faith when the board was assured that the question of fish traps would be looked into at the close of the session.

In view of this assurance it was decided to let the matter stand over until that time. In the meanwhile, however, a delegation representing the board will ascertain from the provincial government its attitude on the subject, and the various candidates seeking election will also be called upon to state their position on it.

The secretary said that in compliance with the resolution passed by the council of the board of trade, a message had been sent to Hon. Senator Templeman and Geo. Riley, M. P., on the subject of fish traps. The message was as follows:

Hon. W. Templeman, Geo. Riley, M. P.:

Special meeting board trade council discussed fish traps question to-day. Unanimous as to urgency licenses being granted. Understand department in position issue licenses. Please wire reason of the delay.

F. ELWORTHY.

Senator Templeman had sent the following reply:

F. Elworthy:

Mr. Prefontaine will visit Victoria on fish trap question after session. Expect early decision.

W. TEMPLEMAN.

C. H. Lugrin, reporting as delegate to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce, explained that the resolutions approved of by the local board had been forwarded too late to allow of their coming up at the meeting. He went fully into the matters taken up at the congress with the conclusions reached. The then principal subjects discussed were those of Imperial defence, the consular service and preferential trade.

The Canadian members of the congress gave the other delegates to understand that the service which Canada would yield was not to be measured by the amount of money voted, but that Canada, in case of need, would place at the disposal of the Empire all the resources of the country.

It was resolved that the consular service should be reformed. It was urged that business men should fill the consular service, and that not so many should be young and inexperienced.

The greatest debate was confined to the question of preferential trade. Opinions differed on the subject. There seemed to be a tendency on the part of many of the delegates to regard the trade in grain between Canada and Great Britain as the only feature of this subject. Mr. Lugrin said he took occasion to point out that the subject was a wider one than that, and that there was contained in it the question of intercolonial trade as well as trade between Canada and Great Britain alone. He took the ground that it was not to be considered that a tariff was necessary to bind the parts of the Empire together.

The great result of the congress was that the delegates had gone home to Britain convinced that Canada was intensely loyal, and that the resources of the Dominion were much greater than they had thought. He felt assured that a stream of desirable emigrants would result from their visit.

Mr. Lugrin was accorded a vote of thanks.

Taking up the question of fish traps, upon a resolution approving of them passed by the council of the board, the secretary read the resolution, which was as follows:

That, in the opinion of the council of the Victoria Board of Trade, it is advisable, in the interest of the fishing industry, that the government hatcheries should be enlarged and improved, and that fish traps should be allowed in the British Columbia waters, due regard being paid to the enforcement of proper restrictions for the prevention of waste and the wilful and careless destruction of fish life by those engaged in the business.

D. W. Higgins said he had just returned from the West Coast, where he went in the interests of fish traps. (Laughter.) He said that there was apparently abundance of fish there. It was quite apparent that as a result of the fish traps used by the United States, British Columbia was hatching salmon which was intercepted on their way back by these traps, and the United States canneries fattened upon our labors. He thought it was lamentable that, through the negligence of governments, the life blood of Victoria should be sapped. He moved the adoption of the resolution.

H. D. Helmcken was prepared to second the resolution, but the chairman announced that Mr. Kingham's named appeared as the seconder.

J. Kingham suggested that the resolution should lay on the table, in view of the announcement that Hon. R. Prefontaine was to visit the province and look into it. He thought it might be unwise to discuss the matter until after the minister's visit.

Mr. Higgins approved of this latter step.

J. J. Shallcross opposed the suggestion in view of the fact that Premier McBride had expressed himself against fish traps. If that was Premier McBride's private opinion, he had no objection to his holding it, but he wanted to know if he was voicing the sentiments of the government of which he was the head, in making that statement. He thought it would be wise to take action and ascertain the views of both parties on this subject, so that they might know where they stood. This was a business proposition, and they must consider it as such.

Mr. Helmcken, seconding the resolution, said that he had for three years worked for the introduction of fish traps. He still was in favor of them. It was a question of vital interest to Victoria. The fishing industry should know whether they should have the right to use traps or not.

Mr. Helmcken read the remarks of Premier McBride, in which the latter had stated that he had "a fixed determination to continue to oppose the introduction of fish traps." Mr. Helmcken then added that he had a fixed determination to continue to have traps introduced.

Reading from Mr. Babcock's report in favor of fish traps, Mr. Helmcken wished that this should be brought to the attention of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine on his visit to British Columbia.

As long as he had any influence he would continue to do his best to have the industry fostered on the south coast of this Island.

Charles Hayward wanted the opinion of the board expressed. He favored the adoption of the most improved methods. They could not go on and compete with the Americans while the latter adopted the wholesale system of catching.

He believed that this telegram only meant the delay of the question. The Dominion government had shown itself excellent delayers of matters. It was with this object in view that this visit was promised. He expected the minister would delay his visit for three months.

Mr. Lugrin lamented that Mr. Hayward should go out of his way to introduce party politics into this discussion. He regretted that Mr. Hayward should find it necessary to take this ground. He thought that it was out of the question to urge that Hon. Mr. Prefontaine desired delay. Was it reasonable to expect that that minister should come to a definite conclusion suddenly on a subject upon which the people of British Columbia were divided. Hon. Senator Templeman, Geo. Riley, M. P., Senator Macdonald and Thos. Earle, M. P., all, he believed, were in favor of fish traps, while the Mainland members were opposed to them. The subject had been strenously opposed in the past, and the minister might well be excused from coming to a hasty conclusion. The division of opinion was shown in the expressed avowal of Premier McBride that he would oppose the introduction of traps.

J. L. Beckwith favored leaving it on the table. There could be nothing accomplished this season in the matter. They should be prepare to work together without introducing politics in this matter, so that matters should be satisfactorily settled for next year's salmon season.

Mr. Higgins wished the resolution laid over. He was sorry that Mr. Hayward, who was generally so diplomatic, should have attempted to attribute delay to the Federal minister. He did not want politics introduced. He approved of the prompt manner in which the message had been answered. He felt assured that the minister meant business. He did not wish at the present time to pass judgment upon the statement attributed to Premier McBride.

Chairman Todd said that he felt sure from the communications received that the minister of fisheries would have visited here before this had the session not been prolonged.

A resolution was passed in favor of leaving the resolution on the table until the next monthly meeting.

Mr. Shallcross wished to know if he had permission to introduce a resolution to ascertain from the local members and the local government the attitude on this question. He said this was not a question of politics. It was a business question, and they desired to know in their own interests what the attitude was.

Mr. Shallcross was given leave to introduce a resolution. He therefore moved as follows:

That a delegate should be appointed by the chairman to wait upon the provincial government and all the candidates of Victoria city to urge the views of the board that fish traps should be established and to obtain the views of the government and candidates on the question.

Mr. Kingham seconded the resolution.

T. M. Henderson did not approve of localizing this subject. They should get the opinions of the candidates on Vancouver Island at least.

H. Munn thought it useless to approach the local government on the subject. It had no power in the matter, and he thought Premier McBride was well aware of that when he said what he did in Deadwood. It was a question for the Federal government alone.

Mr. Lugrin took a stand against this. He said that Col. Prior would, he thought, bear him out in the statement that he (Col. Prior), while Premier, had contended that the province had the power within the three-mile limit. Hon. Mr. Tweedie and other Eastern statesmen had contended for the same thing.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Higgins gave warning against anything which should be regarded as political in its nature being introduced.

After the resolution was carried, Chairman Todd said that he thought that Premier McBride had been very ill advised in making the statement he did. It was undoubtedly a strong point in his own constituency, but he should have considered other interests, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Babcock had reported favorably upon traps.

The question of having fog horns and lights placed along the west coast of Vancouver Island in greater numbers was introduced by Mr. Shallcross in the absence of Mr. Beckwith. He said that Mr. Beckwith had experienced a long delay in consequence of the lack of these on a trip he had made on that coast, and that others had similarly offered complaint.

Mr. Higgins also put in a strong plea for taking action in this matter, and aiding the facilities for navigation on the West Coast.

The matter was referred to the council to take action in the matter.

J. G. Bostock was received as a member of the board.

The president was given until to-day to name a delegation to wait upon the local government and the legislative candidates on the matter of fish traps.

The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. SLOCUM'S WARNING

THE GERMS OF CONSUMPTION SWARM IN THE LAND.

Consumptives who spit on the floors of cars, public conveyances, halls, or on the streets, leave the seeds of death behind them. In factories, or other places in cities and towns, where consumptives have worked and spat on the floor, the very walls are full of TUBERCLE GERMS. Theatres and lecture halls are dangerous to those of weakened systems, and the utmost care should be taken to fortify the system and avoid contagion. A teaspoonful of "Psychine" taken before going out will prevent all chances of attacks from this source.

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Pains in Chest.	Tongue Coated.
Hoarseness.	Pale and Thin.
	Lack of Stamina.

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THE LINE-UP.

As far as this district of the province is concerned, the roster of Conservative or McBride candidates is complete. We believe there has been some difficulty in other parts of the country in inducing candidates to present themselves at the sacrificial altar, but on Vancouver Island the selection of Mr. Pooley by a "convention" proves that the "old gang" and the old influences are still paramount in the councils of the old party under a new name. It is true it has been thought advisable to attempt to conceal the workings of the powerful hand that is pulling the strings by nominating comparatively unknown individuals in some of the constituencies, but a careful examination will disclose the fact that the list of "bread and butter" candidates is quite as large as usual, and when to that list is added the names of the tried by fire friends and supporters of monopoly, privilege and graft, it will be observed that the danger to the province is quite as great as it ever was in the days when the work of preparing for the defence of baronial privilege was performed much more openly and with much greater contempt for public opinion.

But on the whole we are pleased that the veil has at last been torn aside and that the public is fully informed as to the sinister influences which are arrayed against the inauguration of the reforms which must be instituted if British Columbia is to be rescued from the clutches of the corporations which have so long enriched themselves at the expense of the people, and have made progress next to impossible. We ask the electors of the province generally to carefully consider the list of candidates supporting the cause of the government on Vancouver Island, to take them on their records or on their connections, and to ask themselves if it is possible the reforms they hoped to see carried out can be initiated by an administration with such a crew of sycophants at its back. Given the McBride government a lease of power and the most sincere intention in the world to carry out the pledges in which it is so prolific, it would still be completely at the mercy of the solid band, and would be obliged to grant every "concession" demanded. Resign? That would be the very last course the combination would think of. The alliance has been deliberately formed. It was courted by McBride as the only source of his political salvation. If the combination be endorsed the electors will be unable to advance the plea that they cast their votes in ignorance. They have been warned in ample time. There are still two weeks in which to investigate and substantiate the truth of the charges.

NOT A SECTIONAL ISSUE.

It has been charged that the question of fish traps has been raised at the present time for the purpose of creating sectional issues, and in the hope of gaining party advantage. As far as the candidates of the Liberal party are concerned, there is no ground whatever for such an assertion. The necessity for the adoption of the most scientific or the most economical methods of taking fish should not have been brought into the political fight at all. It is not a political question. It is simply a matter of utilizing to the utmost or neglecting the industrial and commercial advantages we possess. It is a question that has been fully discussed. The disadvantages we labor under as compared with our rivals on the other side of the water have been fully gone into, and are now thoroughly understood. The planting of traps on the Canadian side would not affect the rights of the people along the Fraser river to pursue the methods of fishing adapted to the waters at that point. Regulations for the continuation of the supply could be applied just as effectively to traps as to gill nets, or any other appliances. The province employs a fishery expert at a large salary for the purpose of studying the conditions and advising the ministers. That official has given an opinion that under certain conditions trap fishing should be permitted. But Mr. McBride, the Premier, steps in and incontinently raises the sectional issue. He says he will oppose with all his might the introduction of fish traps. He takes that position for the alleged reason that the "fishermen have always stood by him and he will stand by them." It will be observed that the first minister takes very broad ground—a position quite worthy of the man and of his repute as a statesman. He assumes that the adoption of traps would in some manner prove injurious to the interests of his friends the fishermen. It is not at all apparent why the granting to people on the southern end of Vancouver Island of the right to take the fullest advantage of their position and to levy toll upon the great wealth that passes close to their shores should prove inimical to the welfare of the residents of any section of the province. But the Premier assumes that such a privilege would be an encroachment upon the rights of his friends the fishermen, and in face of the recommendation of his own official, in spite of the lessons of experience, and notwithstanding the jibes and the jeers of Americans who marvel at our stupidity and pray that the division of opinion may long continue to their advantage, he announces that never with his consent will the right to take fish in traps in British Columbia waters be granted.

What does the announcement of Mr. McBride mean? It is nonsense to assert that the head of the government speaks as an individual. He promulgated his policy in the first important speech he made as the leader of the government. He stated the policy of the government, and if any of his ministers cannot accept his views, the only manner in which they can protest is by resigning. The old days of independent candidates are over. Conservatives who assert that they differ from their leader can only give evidence of the sincerity of their declarations by resigning. It is well that there should be a thorough understanding on this matter, because there are issues of considerable importance involved. If, in view of Premier McBride's declaration, the government should be sustained at the polls, would not that triumph be regarded as a declaration that the people of this province are opposed to the installation of fish traps, and would not the powers that control the situation be justified in postponing action until a more definite mandate should be received? And it is just as certain as anything in this world can be that every candidate standing in the name of the Conservative government, if elected, will support that government in its policy, and in all measures introduced to carry out that policy, no matter how much dodging and squirming and quibbling and deprecating with uplifted hand they may execute upon the platform.

The forlorn hope of the government lies in its appeal to sectional interests. McBride thinks with the backing of his powerful but invisible friend he has the Island solid. He hopes to capture the Lower Mainland, and no doubt other sections of the province by appeals just as contemptible. But he feels the ground giving way underneath his feet. The electors are beginning to realise the exact nature of the influences behind the administration, and the uprising is becoming general. If McBride had possessed the power to bring on the elections at a still earlier date than he has fixed upon he might have secured a favorable verdict before he was found out.

THE WORLD STILL MOVING.

The mysterious force known to the scientific and non-scientific world as radium, it is surmised, will play an important role in the affairs of mankind if it can be discovered in sufficient quantities to make it of commercial value. As has already been explained, this wonderful force, or metal, or whatever it may be called, possesses the special power, in contradistinction to any other substance in which potential qualities of value are stored up, of giving forth heat and light without exhausting its treasures apparently in the slightest degree. If, therefore, the researches of scientific men are rewarded as they are expected to be, the exhaustion of the coal supply of the world, a possibility which has caused a good deal of speculation, not to say apprehension, need not worry the mind of the present generation for the safety, comfort and convenience of their successors. Presently a generation of prospectors will arise who will devote all their powers and energies to the discovery of radium. The quest for gold and precious stones will be abandoned. The power-giving devices of the world will be driven by batteries of radium. Then indeed the reign of the horse, the elephant and the camel as the friend of man will come to an end. These accommodating creatures will become merely curiosities and playthings. Horseless carriages with storage batteries so light as no longer to be an incumbrance will fly along our highways and the protection of human life from the scudding machine will become more of a problem for statesmen than it is today. We think we are living in an age of wonderful things, but our children will probably wonder how we managed to exist without the comforts, conveniences and necessities of a really go-ahead people.

In connection with the prominence which has been given to the mysterious properties of radium within the past year or two, the New York Times notes the prominent part women have had in the isolation of radium and in making its astounding phenomena known. It was discovered by Madam Curie, not by accident, but as the result of pure deductive reasoning from observations of uranium and polonium. Among the most important of recent contributions to the literature of radium are those of two accomplished women, Lady Huggins, wife of the president of the Royal Society, and Miss Willcock, of Newnham College, Cambridge. Lady Huggins, in association with Sir William Huggins, conducted a line of experiments to obtain the spectrum of the familiar spontaneous radiation from radium at ordinary temperatures. The most careful observations possible with the eye were first made, and photography was then called upon to catch the record of the blue, violet, and ultra-violet lines of the spectrum. Ultimately, after an exposure of seventy-two hours, a negative was obtained showing eight bright lines, eight faint lines, and a nebulous trace of a continuous spectrum in the blue region. In a report published by the Royal Society Lady Huggins reaches the quite unexpected conclusion that the seven strongest lines in the new spectrum agree not only in position but in relative intensity and character with the bands in the spectrum of nitrogen, and, further, that nearly all of the ultra-violet radiations appears to have come from nitrogen. Additional photographs are now in progress, which Lady Huggins thinks may show indications of helium and possibly of radium.

TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTARIANS.

The party of distinguished gentlemen who are touring this country will no doubt have observed in the course of their journeyings that Canadians have every reason to be satisfied with their inheritance, whether viewed from the point of extent or of quality. They will also have noted that while there is ample room for expansion on the part of the comparatively scanty population, those who have set their minds and their hands to whatever they could find to do have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. In a word, we think Lord Lyveden and his fellow-pilgrims will admit that Canadians are doing very well indeed. Most of them are so busy that they have but little time to consider the present status or the future prospects of the British Empire. Possibly here may be an almost indefinable sentiment that some form of union of a more intimate character than the present arms-length relationship would be of advantage to Canada and the Mother Country, but it will be found there is the utmost confidence that whate'er betide in these times of unsettled—shall we say distrustful?—Imperial opinion, there is not the slightest misgiving about the future of this country. The statesmen of Great Britain may rebuff our advances if they please; they may reject every plan we have put forward in the hope of advancing the preliminary work of knitting kinsmen beyond the seas in more intimate relationships; but the great work of building up a robust, vigorous and populous nation on the northern half of this favored, prolific continent will go ahead just the same. And there cannot be any manner of doubt that we shall succeed in our undertaking. In perfectly impartial national quarters it is now admitted that Canada will in the course of time be the home of a mighty nation. As our offerings in the form of preferential trade, Imperial penny postage, etc., have been treated with indifference—with contempt by some Britons who call themselves statesmen—possibly it would be as well for us to pay strict attention to our own furrow and wait for advances from the other side. Our day will assuredly come. There was a time when the United States considered Canada beneath her notice. Now the demand for reciprocity is very insistent. We hope the British parliamentarians will make a note of these things and endeavor to impress them upon some of their obtuse Little Englander colleagues in parliament.

Walter Scott, the member for Assiniboia, in his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the House of Commons, brought out the Tory policy of bonusing railway promoters this way: Conservatives are now posing as the great and only saviors of Canada. But the Conservative party had foisted on the Northwest a most onerous elevator monopoly. It had saddled the Northwest with the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan railway. This contract enabled promoters to obtain $5,380,000 without having done anything to get it. The adventurers who obtained the Calgary and Edmonton privileges from the Conservative government got $9,884,000 swag from the "great government of the people," the Conservative government. These two little deals for some 550 miles of railway allowed someone to get away with something like $15,303,000 without having done anything in particular to earn it, except obtain legislation from the Conservative government.

• • •

Kaslo Kootenaian: From every quarter comes the cheering news of revived interest in our camps. There is not a man unemployed, who is willing and able to work, throughout the Kootenays. The merchants are doing a better business. Buyers and bonders of mineral claims are coming into the Kootenays and sales are being made almost daily at fair prices and on equitable terms. The tide has turned, and in view of the chances the people now have, and of which they will avail themselves, to get a good, clean, new government into power for the next four years, confidence is being rapidly restored and prosperity is in sight for some years to come.

• • •

D. W. Higgins has been "turned down" by a Conservative convention in Esquimalt district. Mr. Higgins should have known better than attempted to invade a constituency reserved specially for the dean of the coterie of "bread and butter" candidates.

JUDGMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED

by thousands upon thousands that the only cure for corns and warts that acts without pain in 24 hours is Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Try "Putnam's," it's the best.

Watch and Jewellery Repairing

All timekeepers require attending to periodically. If yours are not giving satisfaction, let us see them and give you an estimate of the cost of putting them in good order, so that they will keep accurate time. We guarantee to give satisfaction, and you will find our charges the lowest possible consistent with good work. Jewellery of every description skilfully repaired. No charge for estimates.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE

FULL LINE OF AMMUNITION AT LOW PRICES

CALL AND SEE US BEFORE BUYING.

Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St., VICTORIA, B.C.

The Silver Spring Brewery Co., Ltd.

BREWERS OF

English Ale and Stout

Manufactured from the highest grade of Malt and Hops. Bottled at the Brewery, for sale at all leading Clubs, Restaurants and Saloons. Ask your Grocer for it, or 'phone 893. All orders promptly attended to.

There Are Mines and Mining Investments.

But there is only one ROSELLA CREEK. If you have a few dollars to invest BUY ROSELLA HYDRAULIC AT 25 CENTS. You may have it on easy terms if you buy before the allotment is exhausted. This will positively be the greatest revenue producer on the market. SHARES NOW 25 CENTS WILL BE HARD TO GET AT $1.00 NEXT SEASON, and chances are they will advance to $5.00 before 1905. To sum it up, IT'S THE BEST INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET. Be wise and buy while it's obtainable. Rosella Gold is worth $18.50 per ounce. See the sample and get full information at the office, 19 Broad street.

The Rosella Hydraulic Mining & Development Co., Ltd.,

Typewriter Operators, STRIKE

Your Employer for One of the New Model

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

We can give you all information about them.

The Tabulator for billing is the up-to-date thing.

M. W. Waitt & Co.

LOCAL DEALERS.

ANONA
MY PALM-LEAF MAID
CHIHUAHUA
COSEY CORNER

And all the latest songs and instrumental hits always in stock. If we recommend it, it's good. No trouble to try them over for you.

Fletcher Bros.

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

TOMATO PLANTS
BEDDING PLANTS

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE, CITY MARKET.

SPENCER'S.

Western Canada's Big Store.

For Saturday Night Shoppers ---The Sale of Battenburg Work Continues To-Night.

Squares & Runners

ALL SIZES.
40c. and 45c. values for 25c.
50c. and 60c. values for 35c.
90c. and $1.00 values for 60c.
$1.50 values for 75c.
$2.00 values for $1.00.
$3.50 and $4.00 values for $2.50.
$4.50 and $5.00 values for $3.00.

Fall Apparel for Women

The Autumn styles are with us. They embrace the best ideas of Berlin, Paris and London designers.

Here you are sure to find a costume, coat or skirt which appeals to your taste and fancy.

Coats at Popular Prices

Golf cloth coats, camel's hair effect, flat collar, $9.00, $10.00, $13.00 and $15.00.

The Walking Suit

REIGNS SUPREME.

The walking suit, practical and stylish, holds undivided first place in women's fashions this fall. The graceful long coats and sensible short skirts—just clearing the ground, make an excellent combination that every well-dressed woman likes.

Our display of walking suits is remarkably complete; and each day sees new additions. Some of the latest:

Black cheviots, $20.00.
Scotch tweed mixtures, $30.00 to $50.00.
One of the latest styles of skirts is the cape effect on the hip in various colors. Price $11.00.
Special at $3.50 each.
Seven-gored skirt, 8 rows stitching. Colors Oxford, Blue and Black.

For Men

$1.50 for all wool serge trousers, well finished.

Scotch Wool Underwear

Good weight, extra value, 75c. each.

Ladies' Misses' and Boys' Hosiery

Some splendid items to had To-night.

At 25c., pure wool cashmere hose, 2-1 and 1-1 ribbed; sizes 6-2 to 8-2, inches.

At 35c., Ladies' 2-1 ribbed cashmere hose.

At 35c., many worth 50c.

A mixed lot of Misses' cashmere hose, all sizes, various qualities.

Ladies' and Misses' Underwear

Ladies' medium weight merino vests and drawers, 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Ladies' heavy wool vests and drawers, 75c.

Girls' merino vests and drawers, shaped, 25c. to 50c. each.

Girls' natural wool vests and drawers, 50c. to 85c. each.

Woollen Dress Goods for Autumn and Winter

The fall of the year, 1903, impresses the mode of dress with many richly colored and curiously woven novelty fabrics.

Those on exhibition include the "curl" and "knob" weaves of the fancy Zibelines and camel's hair.

For tailor dresses, handsome cloths, Scotch and English mixed suitings, faced cloths and homespuns are among those to be used in the fashionable models.

At 75c. per yard, new tweed mixtures.
At $1.00, fancy Zibelines.
At $1.50, skirting cloths, plaid backs.

Shirts

Heavy cottonade shirts, good large size, reinforced, all sizes; our special at 50c.

Boys' flannelette shirts, good patterns, 25c. and 35c. each.

Men's flannelette shirts, collar attached, 25c.

Men's black sateen shirts, good finish, fast color. Price 50c.

Here They Are!

A Splendid Line of Unexcelled Values in

Tapestry Carpet Squares

Comprising an interesting color assortment and good designs.

Clean Goods ! Best Makes ! Quality, Dependable !

YOU NEED SUCH A CARPET

For the following reasons: 1st, They are cheap. 2nd, They are easily cleaned. 3rd, Will Fit almost any room.

TAPESTRY CARPET SQUARES.

Size.	Price.
3x3 yards	$13.00
3x3½ yards	15.00
3x4 yards	17.50
3½x4 yards	20.00
4x4 yards	22.50
3½x4½ yards	22.50
4x4½ yards	25.00

ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERINGS

—AT—

SHARP SELLING PRICES

See the Display on our Second Floor!

TAPESTRY CARPET SQUARES.

Size.	Price.
3x3 yards	$ 9.00
3x3½ yards	10.50
3x4 yards	12.00
3x3½ yards	14.00
3x4 yards	16.00
3½x4½ yards	15.00
4x4½ yards	24.00

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED. A BIG DELIVERY OF MODERATE PRICE LACE CURTAINS AT

WEILER BROS., Carpet and Curtain Importers.

WHITE TEETH

No matter how well Nature has endowed you, it is necessary to use the best Tooth Powder and preservative you can find. It doesn't pay to risk getting discolored and unsound teeth. You should use our

Carbolic Tooth Powder, 25c.,

Regularly. It cleans the teeth and corrects bad breath. We have a very large stock of Tooth Brushes to select from.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,

98 Government St., Near Yates St.

PHONES 425 AND 450.

City News in Brief.

—Going to Vancouver or Westminster? Take the Terminal railway at 7.00 a.m. daily.

—We have received an elegant variety of up-to-date furniture, comprising wardrobes, fur chests, bedroom suites, chairs, book cases, etc. Compare the quality and finish with what you see in the average store. Weiler Bros.

—The Naval and Military Record of September 3rd says: "Capt. Goodrich, R.N., transferred from the London to the Pacific station as commodore, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday by the Orient-Pacific steamer Oroya."

—Intending exhibitors in the women's department of the Agricultural Association fair are requested to send in their entries as early as possible to Mrs. McGregor, 59 McClure street, to avoid confusion at the last moment.

—Beaumont Boggs is endeavoring to arrange a meeting of the principals of the schools, representatives of the J. B. A. A., Ian St. Clair and others interested in a proposal to hold a field meet for the boys of the public schools.

—The Chamber of Commerce will hold its regular meeting in Pioneer hall on Tuesday next, when the executive committee will report the results of its interview with the board of trade regarding the furthering of the commercial interests of the city.

—You can save money by patronizing home companies. The rates charged by The Mutual Life of Canada are lower than those of American companies. It is also a fact that The Mutual Life of Canada has paid better results on its matured policies. For rates and information apply to R. L. Drury, Provincial Manager, 34 Broad street.

Your Fall Suit

I have just received a FINE ASSORTMENT

—OF THE—

LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE SUITINGS

Ever shown in Victoria. PRICES MODERATE. WORKMANSHIP FIRST-CLASS. Fit guaranteed, at

Peden's,

Merchant Tailor. 36 Fort St.

SHOOTERS,

SEE OUR STOCK OF

Firearms AND Ammunition

JNO. BARNSLEY & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

EXTRA CHOICE Building Sites

We have several pretty building sites, situate in the best localities, which we are offering at

Tempting Prices

It will pay you to investigate these.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,

Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co., NO. 2 VIEW ST.

—The master mechanic's pure tar soap heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

—The Provincial Normal school will open its next session at the Roberts school building, Vancouver, on Monday, October 5th. Students who intend to attend are requested to apply to the principal as soon as possible for forms of application.

—As will be seen by an advertisement in these columns, L. A. Genge, officer in charge of the deputy victualling store, H. M. naval yard at Esquimalt, tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty until noon of Thursday, the 15th day of October, for supplying for a period of one year, commencing on 1st November, such quantities of fresh beef, vegetables, soft bread and fresh water as may be required for naval purposes at Vancouver, and such quantities of fresh beef, vegetables and soft bread as may be required at Comox.

—The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor of the Metropolitan Methodist church will hold its anniversary services to-morrow and Monday. To-morrow, morning and evening, Rev. Dr. Rowe will conduct special services in the interest of young people's societies and other institutions of the church. On Monday evening a rally of the young people's societies of the city takes place at 8 o'clock, when short addresses will be delivered by various local clergy and laymen. Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks will sing. Rev. Dr. Rowe will occupy the chair at this meeting.

—A murder and a drowning are reported from Chignik on the Alaska peninsula. The dead are John Nelson, a half-breed Indian cook, and Charles Carlson, a fisherman. Nelson was killed several weeks ago by another half-breed named Wilson. The latter was a waiter in the Alaska packers' messhouse, where Nelson cooked. The men quarrelled over the food being served, Wilson having taken some exceptions to the cooking. One word led to another, when Wilson seized a hatchet and struck Nelson a deathblow over the head. He then made his escape to the mountains, and has not been seen since. Carlson fell in the Chignik river and was drowned. He was about 30 years old, unmarried, and a native of Norway. San Francisco was his home.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Prepared by

HALL & CO.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas Streets.

—The entertainment to be given in the Y.M.C.A. hall next Friday will, judging from press comments, be instructive and amusing, and will no doubt be enjoyed by a large number.

—W. Stamer, clerk in the employ of E. B. Marvin & Co., met with a painful accident yesterday. Falling down the elevator shaft, he sustained a broken ankle, necessitating his removal to the Jubilee hospital for treatment.

—The department of agriculture has received a petition from the residents of Salmon Arm asking for the formation of a Farmers' Institute there. The department has appointed Saturday, October 24th, as the date of organization.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. will meet in the rooms of the association at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Members of the auxiliary are requested to be on hand promptly at the hour mentioned, as there is considerable business to be transacted.

—"The Platform of the Socialist Party of British Columbia" will be the subject for discussion at the regular propaganda meeting of the Victoria Socialist party in Labor hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Local Candidate J. C. Watters will lead the discussion.

—Mrs. E. Blygh, a former graduate and teacher in the Forest City Business College, London, Ont., has re-opened her evening class of shorthand and typewriting at 104 Government street. Classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

—The funeral of the late Miss Alice A. Lawrence took place this morning at 8.30 from the Old Ladies' Home and at the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9 o'clock, when solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hopkins. The funeral service at the church and grave was conducted by Rev. Father Laterme. The Ladies' Home committee and a number of the inmates of the Old Ladies' Home attended.

—The programme this week at the Orpheum theatre has proven one of excellence from an artistic point of view. Brady and Hamilton, the clever sketch team, are scoring a hit nightly. Ray Duncan, who is the acknowledged king of wooden shoe, buck and wing dancing, is a big drawing card, and keeps his audience in roars of laughter with his witty monologue. W. P. Richardson, the negro impersonator, entertains with mandolin and songs and dances in his usual finished style. H. DuRoss, the popular tenor, sings "On Yonder Rock Reclining" from "Fra Diavola," and the beautiful illustrated song, "Down on the Farm." The moving pictures are unusually fine. For next week's attraction the management offers the following well known Eastern artists: Harry Hart, who is one of the greatest of living ventriloquists; Miss Jessie Hart, a clever serio comic entertainer, and James Hennessy, the king of black-face comedians and monologuists. Mr. DuRoss will sing "A Wandering Minstrel" from "Mikado," and "Soldiers of the King." The pictures will be new. There will be a candy matinee to-day, at which every purchaser of a 10-cent ticket will receive a package of candy.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

SWINERTON & ODDY,

102 GOVERNMENT ST.

—H.M.S. Imperieuse, formerly flagship on this station, was to be paid off at Plymouth on the 4th inst.

—Rev. Dr. Grant, of Vancouver, is announced to preach in Calvary Baptist church on Sunday, October 4th. That date marks the beginning of the fifth year of Rev. J. F. Vichert's connection with the church, and appropriate services will be held with Dr. Grant as the preacher. On the following Monday evening in his same place Dr. Grant will give his lecture on "Satan's Credentials."

—Fall house cleaning. You are preparing for house cleaning. Prior to the introduction of fires and stoves can we have your carpets to clean and alter, and at the same time sell you some new goods? Weiler Bros.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

Thousands of testimonials conclusively prove that Asthma can be permanently cured by inhaling Catarrhozone, a vegetable antiseptic that destroys at once the germs causing the diseases. Catarrhozone gives immediate relief to the distressing cough and suffocating sensations, makes breathing easy and regular and insures undisturbed sleep. Catarrhozone cures Asthma that doctors are unable even to relieve and can cure you. The Catarrhozone inhaler is made of hard rubber, fits into the vest pocket, can be used at work, in church, in the street, in bed—any place, at any time. Two months' treatment (guaranteed), price $1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake Pills.

—The domestic science classes will meet at the class room after next week as follows: Monday, Girls' school at 9 a.m.; Victoria West at 1.30 p.m. Tuesday, Girls' school, 9 a.m.; North Ward, 1.30 p.m. Wednesday, South Park, 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Thursday, Girls' school, 9 a.m.; North Ward, 1.30 p.m. Friday, High school, 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. The first lesson will be of a preliminary character and will occupy the respective classes only one hour each session. The forenoon classes will therefore meet next week at 10.30 and the afternoon classes at 2.30 on the days specified above.

—The corner grocery at the junction of North Park and Cook streets, belonging to Ernest Jones, was burglarized a few night ago and some change, amounting in all to two or three dollars, was stolen from the till. Pedestrians passing the store late at night had observed a light in the store and had even seen the robber within, but had paid little attention to the matter, suspecting nothing wrong, and thinking that the owner was present. So good a view did the pedestrians get of the burglar that at least one of their number, it is said, could identify the party. The windows of the store had been broken and in this way an entrance to the place effected.

All Forms of Cancer

Yield to the New Constitutional Treatment.

No matter where or what the cancer may be—whether internal or external, hard or soft, it makes no difference whether it has become chronic or of recent development, our new method of Constitutional Treatment is an effectual, thorough-going cure. It involves no pain or suffering and can be taken in the quiet of the home. Send two stamps for full particular to

D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

The anniversary of the emancipation of 23,000,000 Russian peasants, liberated by Alexander II. in 1861, is to be celebrated hereafter in the orthodox churches by elaborate thanksgiving services instead of by a single requiem mass.

Cheap Week-End Excursions, Every Week, to Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend and Seattle on Strs. "Clallam" and "Majestic"

LOCAL WINNERS.

Victoria Dogs Successful at the Show Being Held at Nanaimo.

The local winners in the dog show being held at Nanaimo in connection with the exhibition follow:

St. Bernards, rough—His Highness, W. F. Hall, Victoria, 1st open, 1st winners, special.

Pointers—Duchess, F. A. Fletcher, Victoria, 1st limit, 1st open, winners, special.

English setters (dogs)—Count Rego, F. P. McConnell, Victoria, 1st puppy, 1st limit, 1st open, winners, special.

English setters (bitches) — Victoria Belle, T. McConnell, Victoria, 2nd limit, 2nd open.

Irish setters (dogs)—Patrick, J. Cottle, Victoria, 1st limit. Champion Hector, Dr. Garesche, Victoria, 1st open, winners, special.

Gordon setters (dogs)—Paddy, Mr. Challoner, Victoria, 2nd puppy, 2nd novice, 2nd open.

Gordon setters (bitches)—Heather Nell, S. W. Bodley, Victoria, 1st limit, 1st open, winners, special.

Irish water spaniels (dogs)—Tim, Geo. F. Dunn, Victoria, 2nd limit, 2nd open. Murphy, Geo. F. Dunn, 1st limit, 1st open, winners, special.

Cocker spaniels, black (bitches)— Little Dorrit, C. A. Goodwin, Victoria, 1st open, winners.

Cocker spaniels other than black (bitches)—Victoria Ruby, Dr. Garesche, 2nd open. Pippin, C. A. Goodwin, Victoria, 1st open, winners, special.

Collies—Woodman Ranger, Haggard Bros., Victoria, 1st limit, 1st open, winners, special. Laddie, S. G. Bodley, 2nd limit, 2nd open.

Fox terriers, smooth (dogs)—Buller, W. Meacham, 1st local. Rivalry, G. Florence, Victoria, 1st limit, 1st open, winner. Cadger of Oaks, W. Hall, Victoria, 2nd limit. Drift, J. B. Saunders, Victoria, 3rd limit. Result, Mrs. J. J. Bostock, 1st puppy.

Fox terriers, smooth (bitches)—Reminiscence, 1st open, winners, special.

Irish Terriers—Punch, E. Carlow, Victoria, 2nd limit, 2nd open.

Bedlington terriers—Dave, Miss M. E. Turner, Victoria, 1st open, winners.

The Herald says: "The judging of the dogs yesterday proved one of the most popular features of the exhibition. Early in the morning Judge Forshaw began the work, and with an hour for dinner did not complete it till nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There were good exhibits in St. Bernards, English Setters and Irish Setters. In the St. Bernards, Hall's His Highness was the winner, being a typical St. Bernard weighing about 160 pounds, big head, broad flanks, thick heavy coat and a face thoroughly expressive of sagacity and good nature."

SEATTLE SHOOTING.

Woman Wounded by a Waiter—Jealousy the Cause.

Seattle, Sept. 18.—C. M. King, a waiter, tried to murder Mrs. Lulu Deem in her room in the Leland house on First avenue south last evening. Jealousy was the cause of the affair. The woman was shot once through the right wrist and again through the neck.

King tried to commit suicide more than a year ago, when his wife left him. He has been intimate with Mrs. Deem for some time. The woman claims that he wanted to marry her and she would not do so. King came into the woman's room and asked for a picture of himself which she had. She told him he could not have it. He drew the revolver from an inside pocket of his coat. He fired once. The shot missed. He threw the woman to the bed and fired the other three shots. He left his victim bleeding on the bed and ran for the street.

He met Policemen Cameron and Huff on the stairs. The officers arrested him and took the hot revolver from his pocket. The woman is in no immediate danger.

Mrs. Deem is said to have been divorced from a former husband.

Paraffin oil is about to be tried as the motive power for herring fishing boats on the Moray Firth.

Saturday's Bargains

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY WHEN QUALITY AND PRICE ARE RIGHT.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BRAND CONDENSED MILK, per Tin ..... 10c.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BRAND CONDENSED CREAM, per Tin ..... 10c.
FINEST MANITOBA CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. ..... 25c.

The "West End" Grocery Co., Ld.,

PHONE 88 — 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

AND

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.,

PHONE 28. — 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

ROOF FIRES

PREVENTED BY USING

The Imp Soot Destroyer

—AND—

CHIMNEY CLEANER,

Price, - - 15 cents per package

When placed unopened in a bright hot-fire it gives off hot chemical fumes. These fumes attack the soot in the chimney and disintegrate and disperse it, and extinguish it if on fire. Clean, harmless, non-explosive. No taking down curtains. No covering up furniture.

Manufactured by GOURMET & CO., London, England. W. T. ANDREWS, Victoria, B. C., Sole Agent for Canada.

Sold by the following Hardware Merchants:

Nicholles & Renouf, Cor. Broad and Yates.
W. Bownass, 48 Government St.
Shore's Hardware, Cor. Johnson and Government.

SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY

We have just received a new stock of Table Knives, Xylonite handles, $3 to $6 per dozen, dessert knives, xylonite handles, $2.50 to $5.50; carvers, from $1.75 to $10.00 per set; English and American electro-plate; solid nickelite spoons and forks, $2.50 to $3.50 dozen.

If you want cutlery at low prices inspect our stock at

FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store, 78 Government Street.

TO LET

Furnished Dwelling

Of 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, facing the sea; two minutes' walk from car line.

REASONABLE RENT

P. R. Brown,

30 BROAD ST.

The birth of a healthy baby to Herr and Frau Lorenz, who live in Berlin, has been quoted as a proof that a family which lives in a great city for generation after generation does not necessarily degenerate, much less die out. This baby possesses a healthy mother, a healthy grandmother, a healthy great-grandmother, and a healthy great-great-grandmother. The mother is twenty-one, the grandmother forty-two, the great-grandmother sixty-two, and the great-great-grandmother ninety-eight. Neither mother, nor grandmother, nor great-grandmother, nor great-great-grandmother has ever been out of Berlin for more than half a day at a time.

More men have died and are buried in the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the proposed canal, than on any equal amount of territory of the world.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th SEPT. 16th

Our First Display of

FALL and WINTER TRIMMED MILLINERY

Comprising imported designs from Paris, London and New York. Also READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

Stevens & Jenkins

84 DOUGLAS ST.

Choice Dairy Butter

I am now receiving weekly by refrigerator car large consignments of No. 1 Dairy Butter.

J. CLEARIHUE,
Commission Merchant,
No. 3 Johnson St.

LIFE INSURANCE — LOANS

THOMAS & PEGRAM,

Molsons Bank Building, Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

MINES — INVESTMENTS

A Movement to Send Prices Skywards !

Having refused to comply with the demands of the Retail Grocers' Association, forming a combination of prices to increase the price of the necessities of life, the following letter, signed by all the Grocers, has been issued in their attempt to boycott us, viz.:

"That this Association, each and everyone, binds themselves not to purchase or trade with any person or firm who in the future will supply merchandise to any person or firm in the retail trade who will not adhere to the prices set by the Retail Grocers' Association of this city on Flour and Sugar."

This means that they will try to force us out of business by not being able to purchase in this city.

We have ordered CARLOADS of Goods from the East and will be able to give our customers better prices than ever, and we will always be found doing business at 111 Government St. Patronize us and you will be protected against the combination.

We are selling as usual:

B. C. Granulated Sugar, (Fine), 20 lbs.	$1.00
" " " " 100 lbs.	4.90
Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, Per Sack	1.40
" " " Per Barrel	5.50

Dixi H. Ross & Co., = = Cash Grocers

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S
MIXED BISCUITS,
15 Cents Per Pound
Mowat & Wallace, GROCERS.

BRILLIANT OFFER TO LOCAL CITIZEN

HOW HE COULD GET RICH VERY QUICKLY

If He Wanted to, But the Process Is Extremely Questionable—How to Do It.

A prominent citizen of Victoria has handed to the Times a communication just received by him containing a truly remarkable offer. It is nothing less than a proposition for the circulation of counterfeit bank notes, which the writer claims he can produce so perfectly that detection is impossible. The letter is not signed, but accompanying it are directions for the sending of a telegram in reply, the address given being undoubtedly fictitious. Enclosed with the communication is an extract purporting to be from some Washington, D. C., paper, in which it is stated:

"The explanation has been advanced by the experts that the wonderfully accurate character of the engraving on the one, five and ten dollars greenbacks of the 1891 issue, which are causing so much uneasiness in the treasury just now, is due to the note; being 'spurious' and not counterfeits; in fact, the conclusion has been almost definitely reached by experts that these bills instead of being the work of some patient and clever engraver of counterfeit money, have been or are being printed from government plates stolen from the bureau of engraving."

This the Writer of the offer urges as proof of the accuracy and safety of his work. Doubtless a number of these letters have been distributed throughout the country, because the one received by the Victoria gentlemen referred to is plainly a typewritten transcript. The letter is stamped "confidential," but the only party to the "confidence" in this case is the writer, who has seemingly avoided disclosing his identity. The graft is worth an explanation as to details, here it is:

My Dear Sir:—Your name was sent to me by my son (who is my travelling representative) as a shrewd, reliable and trustworthy man to co-operate with in your vicinity, and I therefore take the liberty of proposing a scheme to you that ninety-nine out of a hundred up-to-date men would gladly grasp if they could personally examine my work, thereby convincing themselves of the absolute safety of my offer.

I am an expert engraver, having for 22 years been employed in the bureau of engraving, Washington, D. C., and for 12 years superintendent of one of the largest bank note companies in the country. Every moment of my leisure was spent in practicing the duplication of the one, five and ten dollar notes, and as these were the original denominations I had worked upon, you can believe me when I say they are perfect.

Now, my dear sir, I am fully aware of the suspicion and prejudice that you naturally will entertain for my proposition, and you will on first thought probably think the matter not worth your consideration; but if you will postpone your decision and look upon my proposition from a business standpoint, you will certainly give me credit for not being idiot enough to waste my time addressing a man of your standing in the community on a subject such as this, unless I could, beyond the possibility of a doubt, substantiate every word I write.

There are swindlers representing that they can furnish just such goods as I am offering you, because they know and take it for granted that the people in general know that there are hundreds of thousands of "counterfeit" dollars in circulation.

Their various methods and schemes have been exposed from time to time in the newspapers throughout the entire country, and their inability to furnish the goods is clearly demonstrated the moment they are requested to submit them to an examination.

My proposition to you in plain terms is this: Would you be willing to co-operate with me in the disposal of my goods providing that I prove to you beyond all doubt that my work is an exact duplication of the originals and that it cannot be told from the genuine, even by experts. The almost impossible chance of detection would occur only in case you should attempt to deposit in a bank one of the government notes and one of mine of the same denomination, check-letter and number, at the same time. A discreet man can avoid this. Understand I do not expect you to invest one dollar until you have examined my entire stock, from one to one hundred thousand dollars, compare them with the genuine, and in fact, submit them to any test you see fit, then after you are satisfied on every point you can decide whether you will accept my proposition or not. To give you an idea of the profits of the business, I will say that an investment of 500 dollars will give you an immediate return that years of toil in your present business would not do, and without injuring friends, neighbors or your fellowman. To convince you of the safety of the business I will—upon receipt of telegram—as per enclosed note—send you a sample of my work, and I will also appoint a place to meet you, so that you can personally examine my entire stock.

If for any reason you decide not to co-operate with me, I trust, as an honorable man, you will honor the protection that the word "Confidential" ensures to all communications, burn this and let the matter drop. Trusting, however, to hear from you immediately, I remain,

Confidentially yours.

P. S.—Enclosed please find clipping from a Washington newspaper which should assure you of the absolute safety of handling my goods.

The directors on the printed slip accompanying the letter are just as unique. They are:

Follow directions below implicitly, in no other way can you communicate with me. Prepay your message to insure safe delivery.

I caution you not to send any letters to this address, as they will positively be refused and returned to you opened through the dead letter office. If you wish your mail sent to any street or P. O. box number, put your address under your initials and tell the operator to send it also.

Copy of telegram for you to send. Be careful to copy it exact, using same name and number:

Allen B. Colby, Ambler, Pennsylvania.
Send Duffy Chart No. 911.

Sign above telegram with full initials. Remember sign only the initials of your name to your telegraph. Should you not receive an answer to your telegram within a reasonable time, wire me a second time.

TITLES OF SOVEREIGNS.

Some Unique Styles Adopted by Foreign Rulers.

The Sultan of Turkey affects the "style and title" of "Commander of the Faithful," and the Emperor of Morocco is "Prince of True Believers," while the Shah of Persia and the Emperor of Abyssinia both call themselves "King of Kings." But these are modest when compared to the Emperor of China, who calls himself "Son of Heaven." The Emperor of Japan has a most curious title, being styled the Mikado, or "Honorable Gate." Thebaw of Burmah, the wicked old fellow who was overthrown by the British, used modestly to call himself "His Most Glorious, Excellent Majesty; Lord of the Ishaddan; King of Elephants; Master of Many White Elephants; Lord of the Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber and the Noble Serpentine; Sovereign of the Empires of Thunaparantha and Tampadipa and other Great Empires and Countries and of the Umbrella Wearing Chiefs; Arbiter of Life, the Great Righteousness, the Sun-Descended Monarch, King of Kings, and Possessor of Boundless Dominions and Supreme Wisdom." For obvious reasons the modest Thebaw had no visiting card.

The Ameer of Afghanistan calls himself "The Light of Union and Religion." The Emperor of Austria is "His Apostolic Majesty;" the King of Spain, "His Most Catholic Majesty," and the Bourbon Kings of France were "Most Christian Majesties"—at least in title. The King of Portugal is also possessed of a religious title, being "His Very Faithful Majesty." King Oscar of Sweden calls himself "King of the Goths and the Wends," and the German "War Lord" calls himself "Duke of the Wends." The King of Denmark, like his Royal cousin of Sweden, calls himself "King of the Goths and the Wends." This is very confusing to an amateur in the King business, and their Majesties of Denmark and Sweden ought to toss up to see which keeps the title.

It must make the Sultan of Turkey smile to see how many monarchs, reigning and dethroned, call themselves "King of Jerusalem." This title is borne by the King of Spain and the Emperor of Austria, by the Bourbon claimant of the throne of "Naples and the two Sicilies," as well as by Don Carlos, the claimant of the Spanish throne. The Sultan calls himself "Servant of Jerusalem," which is more modest, and as he has the city the other fellows can quarrel over who is "King" thereof.

The King of Portugal has a set of titles for "private circulation," as it were, calling himself "King of the African Sea, Lord of Guinea and of the navigation and commerce of Ethopia, Arabia, Persia and India." Little King Alphonso of Spain, not to be outdone by his neighbor, calls himself "King of the East and West Indies, of India and the Ocean Continents."

SLEEPLESS BABIES.

When a little one is sleepless and cross it is the surest sign in the world that it is suffering from some derangement of the stomach and bowels—the seat of nine-tenths of all baby ailments. In cases of this kind Baby's Own Tablets act like magic. They sweeten the sour little stomach, relax the distended little bowels, cool the parched, fevered mouth, and bring natural, health-giving sleep. An experienced mother, Mrs. Ed. Godin, Griffith, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for many ailments peculiar to babyhood, such as fevers, indigestion, diarrhoea, etc., and I have found them the most effective medicine I have ever tried. I can only add I would not be without them in the house, so much do I think of them."

Other mothers who wish health for their little ones cannot do better than follow Mrs. Godin's example. You can get the Tablets from all medicine dealers or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"How long has this affair been building?" asked the American tourist, as he looked at Cologne cathedral. "About five hundred years," answered the guide. "Five hundred years! Why, in Chicago we could put up a building like that, and have it all to pieces, all within five years."—London Tit-Bits.

SULTAN OF TURKEY AND HIS WAYS

ABDUL HAMID NEVER AT LOSS FOR EXPEDIENTS

Knows Well How to Escape Dangers by Stratagems—How He Wins Foreigners.

The following striking pen and ink sketch of the Sultan of Turkey is given by "A Former Attache at Constantinople," writing in the Pall Mall Gazette:

The Sultan completed his 60th year on September 22nd, 1902. Time has worked great changes in His Majesty's appearance, and it is only with difficulty that one can now recognize in him the Prince Hamid represented in the portrait taken of him at the time he mounted the throne. His jaws have grown broader, giving to his face a coarseness it did not have before; the cheek-bones, formerly unnoticeable, protrude prominently on hollow cheeks, which have been covered for more than 20 years by a short beard, not quite gray, and which he himself dyes various shades of brown and brownish red, with a mixture of coffee and gall-nut, the recipe for which was given him by a sheik.

His forehead bulges out slightly, and he conceals his baldness under the enormous fez which he has made fashionable in Turkey, and the form, size and color of which make the emaciated paleness of his face seem even more sickly. His nose has become more hooked. A stronger moustache, also dyed, which his delicate and thin hand often caresses with a mechanical gesture, now conceals almost entirely the upper lip, which is thin and hard. The lower lip has become still thicker, and has accentuated a somewhat sensual expression. The line of determination which completes the character of this mouth, so interesting for the physiognomist, is also deeper and more apparent. The flattened temples, with the widely separated orbits, have become more hollow, and in the depths of the eyes, now half hidden under the drooping eyelids and heavy lashes, seems to be smoldering the vacillating flame of his glance.

The eyes are the most disconcerting part of this complex physiognomy. Reflecting usually uneasy melancholy, at other times they will stare for a long time into vacancy, as though absorbed in thought, and then, if a flash of anger or fear lightens up the dark-gray iris—the color of a stormy sky—they instantly become remarkably keen and alert, and cause those whose glance they meet a painful impression that can be borne only after long familiarity.

In short, the entire physiognomy of the Sultan confirms his divers characteristics, even that of the gentleness that he assumes at times. Of medium height, slightly rickety on his legs and painfully thin, he seems now only to have his breath left, and, in fact, it is his nerves that keep him alive. Such a constitution must necessarily influence his mentality. Abdul-Hamid is, in truth, a victim of neurasthenia, and in some things a monomaniac. His physical condition alone can explain the contradictions of his character.

A Deep Calculator.

He is full of dissimulated obstinacy, and only yields to force with the secret intention of getting back later what he is compelled temporarily to abandon. He is never at a loss for expedients, is a deep calculator, and knows admirably how to escape dangers by stratagems that are always new. He is a skilful layer of traps, and capable of all kinds of abjectness toward his enemies when he fears them, and of the greatest severity when he has them in his power, and his vengeance is the heavier for having been patiently nourished in secret.

Not only is the life of a man who is troublesome to him of little account, but spilled blood seems to calm and soothe his shattered nerves, always stretched to the snapping point. "At night, before going to sleep," says one of his chamberlains, "he has some one to read to him. His favorite books are those giving detailed accounts of assassinations and executions. The stories of crime excite him and prevent him sleeping, but as soon as his reader reaches a passage where punishment falls upon the criminal, the Sultan immediately becomes calm and falls asleep."

The Sultan, like all neurotics, has moments of great irritability, during which he becomes violent. Several times he has beaten his secretaries or his chamberlain. Once he threw his inkstand at the head of Kutchuk-Said Pasha, then secretary-in-chief, who was able to dodge his head in time. Another day, suddenly enraged with the same personage during a discussion on the Egyptian question, he drew from his pocket a revolver and threatened to fire at the Pasha, who, terrified, implored his pardon.

It is said that Abdul-Hamid quickly regrets his violence, which he fears will arouse the resentment of his suite. It is, moreover, his policy as well as his temperament to make people think him gentle and good, and to pretend that he has in reserve vast stores of tenderness. He tries to enlist sympathies everywhere, feeling that no one loves him. Thus he poses often as a victim, complaining of the malice and ingratitude of men, and his complaints have such an accent of sincerity that for the moment they deceive those who listen.

Can Make Himself Pleasant.

Although his voice is naturally deep and strong, he knows how to make it caressing and almost gentle, and he has the gift of making himself agreeable in order to win the friendship of those who approach him, especially foreigners. He takes all kinds of pains to please them, and it is seldom that a European leaves him without being fascinated by his cordial and charming manner and exquisite tact. The Sultan, in fact, practices the art of politeness and hospitality not only as an Oriental, but also as a European. Nowhere are foreign notabilities received as royally as at Yildiz, and even mere tourists passing through Constantinople and present at the ceremony of Selamylk will be received with honors. If they form a numerous party all kinds of flattering attentions are showered upon them during the ceremony, and they find before leaving a sumptuous lunch served on the terrace of the Yildiz Kiosk. Cigarettes are presented to them, and an aide-de-camp of the Sultan conveys to them the Imperial compliments. Again, at their departure from Constantinople—full view of which has been facilitated by an order from the palace—Gen. Scheker-Ahmed Pasha presents them with Turkish delight, cigarettes, etc., as souvenirs of His Majesty. And the visitors go away delighted with their visit, convinced that the Sultan is a most affable and courteous prince, and that the complaints of Europe are entirely unjustified.

In thus trying to win the sympathy of foreigners by these little means, he imagines that he counteracts the harm that the independent press of Europe, which is hostile to him, does him in the minds of the general public. Even towards his own subjects he endeavors to appear benevolent when it is to his interest. Sometimes a functionary or grand personage falls ill. A chamberlain goes and inquires after his health with the compliments of the sovereign; a court physician goes to attend him; if he dies and leaves sons whose fidelity the master wishes to secure, the interment is paid for out of the Imperial purse.

Sometimes he attempts by feigned amiability to win over some men he fears and on whom he has no hold, and then there is nothing to which he will not stoop in order to obtain by cunning what he cannot obtain by force.

Winning Over Young Turks.

One can have no idea of the persistence and roundabout methods they employ in Constantinople to win the young generation of Turks over to the Sultan's side. They know, for instance, that a young man's relations and friendships give him the opportunity of learning certain little secrets of great interest to the monarch, and they leave no stone unturned to get him to talk. They promise him positions, honors, favors, decorations, promotion, money—especially money! In short, they put forward what they think will tempt him most. If this inexperienced young man is at all weak or lacking in character, he will find himself so hemmed in, so skilfully entangled, that, after brief hesitation, he will end by becoming a creature of the Sultan. If, on the contrary, he resists, and shows that he cannot be tempted, he invites for himself an existence made miserable by espionage, calumny and persecutions of all kinds.

Thus it is that Abdul-Hamid has succeeded in winning over many of the elite of the nation, and in creating a class in which have been constantly and painstakingly inoculated the most immoral and degrading principles. He knows the power of gold, and he uses to corrupt the country the riches he wrests from it. He has no love for honest men, for he sees in them adversaries of his policy and censors of his conduct.

In any case, he is not ignorant of the sad condition to which he has reduced the country, but that is a detail that seems to leave him indifferent. As to saying that it was impossible for him to save his Empire, is it necessary to insist on the slight foundation for such an argument? Abdul-Hamid has never attempted to ameliorate his country. On the contrary, he has done everything for twenty-six years to ruin it. He stifled the budding liberalism, which might have been for his people a resurrection; he cut the throat of its independence in the cradle, seized power by intrigue, kept it by force and cunning, and concentrated it by violence. But who knows if the deluge that Abdul-Hamid is preparing for his successor will not shake the world to its foundations?

On the farm of R. Watson at Minnedosa the balance wheel on a wood-sawing machine burst and one of the workmen named John Moline was instantly killed.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST
will take every particle of dust and dirt from your floors and woodwork—makes them as clean as a whistle, neat as a pin. Nothing so good for washing clothes and dishes.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.
Makers of COPCO SOAP (oval cake).

DIABETES
IS A FAST WASTING FORM OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

Kidney-Wort Tablets
QUICKLY ARREST THE DISEASE AND REBUILD THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Diabetes is a fast wasting form of kidney disease. In its advanced stage it is marked by the passage of an excessive amount of urine containing a large proportion of sugar. Other prominent signs are, great thirst, loss of strength, harsh, dry skin, swelling of limbs and physical weakness.

Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets quickly arrest the progress of this frightful disease and rebuild the whole system. They have saved thousands, and can save you. Fully guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents per bottle or six bottles for $2.50.

PAPER CURRENCY DESTROYED.

Grain Macerator Grinds Up One Million a Day.

Half a dozen hired laborers, earning about $60 a month each, from the treasury department at Washington, destroy every day in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars. They work in the basement of the big treasury building, and their principal duty is to carry boxes full of paper dollars, fives, tens and twenties, and pump them into a giant macerator, where sharp knives cut them into tiny shreds until they are reduced to a watery pulp.

The destruction of paper currency is part of the Aladdin-like process by which the government gives out new money for old. Any person presenting a tattered and worn-out bank note at the treasury department will receive for it a crisp note that has never been folded. The same exchange may be made, even if the note has been torn into bits, providing that all the pieces are presented.

It keeps a comparatively large force of men constantly at work to attend to the destruction of notes that come into the department in a worn-out condition. A regular routine is observed for getting rid of paper that has been condemned, and the strictest sort of rules are enforced to prevent frauds and losses.

When it begins to get dirty looking and frayed about the edges it is sent by some bank to the department for redemption. If it happens to be a national bank note it is thrown aside, for the redemption of national bank notes is conducted separately from that of regular treasury notes.

There is always on duty at the department an agent of the national banks, who keeps tab on the notes of his clients that are set aside for redemption. At the end of each day an accounting is made, and the various banks are credited with the amounts of money condemned as useless for circulation purposes. The bureau of engraving and printing prints a new supply of notes equivalent to those destroyed. The same process is followed with United States notes that come in for redemption.

The greatest care is naturally observed in counting the money marked for retirement. It is gone over time and again by skilled counters, and is finally stacked up in bundles six or eight inches high. These packages are pushed under the blade of a monster knife that is operated by electricity, and in an instant the bills are cut into halves. They fall into a large box that is near, and when the receptacle is filled it is closed and securely locked, when it is ready for the trip to the macerator. This is located down in the bowels of the department building. A force of sturdy laborers pick up the boxes and carry them to the macerator. There, in the presence of a treasury official and the agent of the national banks, the boxes are unlocked and the contents dumped into the dark enclosure.

Six or eight sets of sharp steel knives revolve about the interior, while a chemical liquid is introduced to hasten the pulp formation. The opening is locked and the grinding process begins, continuing for several hours. At the end of that time the money is reduced to a whitish mass about the consistency of pasty dough. It is shipped to the bureau of engraving and printing, where it goes through the same process again. The knives in this macerator are smaller than those of the department, and they cut up the bits into very fine pieces.

The government is of an economical turn, and sells all this pulp. It is disposed at the rate of two cents a pound, the income from this source being about $5,000 a year. The pulp is rolled out into boards about 3 by 8 feet in length, and these are eventually sold to paper manufacturers. A small proportion, however, is saved for a few favored individuals of this city, who manufacture images of various kinds from the material. Visitors to Washington have seen the miniature Washington monuments, Capitols and White Houses that have been modeled from the pulp of paper money. They are on sale at many of the stores throughout the city.

It is reported that the men who first conceived the idea of manufacturing these models earned a fortune from their sale. It is possible to buy for 50 cents a model of the Capitol composed of pulp originally worth $100,000.—Brooklyn Eagle.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson, Successor to B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	80¼	80⅝	79¼	79⅝
Corn—				
December	50⅝	50⅝	49⅛	49⅛

Liverpool Wheat—
December .... 6s. 5½d.

Car receipts—Wheat, Minneapolis, 352; Duluth, 130; Chicago, 68.

New York, Sept. 19.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	45	45⅝	44	45
Colo. Fuel & Iron	42	42½	41⅛	42½
Leather	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
People's Gas	92¾	93	92¾	93
Sugar	112¼	113	112⅛	113
U. S. Steel	18	18	17¼	17⅝
Western Union	81½	..	..	81½
Atchison	65⅛	65¼	64⅝	65¼
Atchison pfd.	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
B. R. T.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37¼
C. P. R.	121	121¼	120	121¼
Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
Louis. & Nash.	103	103	102	102
Manhattan	131½	131⅞	131½	131⅞
Missouri Pacific	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝
Pennsylvania	123¼	123¼	122⅝	123⅛
Reading	49⅝	49½	49	49½
Rock Island	25¾	26¼	25½	26¼
St. Paul	139½	140	139	140
Southern Pacific	42½	42¾	42⅛	42¾
Union Pacific	72⅝	73⅛	72	73

Money, 2½ per cent.

Emperor William has arrived at Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph met him at the railroad station and the two monarchs greeted each other most cordially. The German Emperor was accompanied by Chancellor Von Buelow.

SUNLIGHT SOAP IS RECOMMENDED BY THOSE WHO KNOW.
"'Housekeeper' wishes to know the best soap for washing linen and white things generally. You could not have asked me an easier question, 'Housekeeper,' for I can say unhesitatingly that the very greatest satisfaction can be got out of Sunlight Soap in this respect. It makes and keeps all cottons and linens a beautiful white color, with a remarkably small amount of labor. Follow the directions printed on every package."
"Domestic Science," The Ladies' Gazette

SUNLIGHT SOAP
ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.
Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 20a

Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

There will be services at 11 and 7 as usual. Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. Dr. Reid will be the preachers in the morning and evening respectively. Strangers always welcome. The musical portion for to-morrow's services follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude ..... Eugene Thayer
Venite and Psalms—As Set .....
Te Deum—26 ..... Mercer
Jubilate 14
Hymns ..... 580, 158 and 285
Organ—Postlude ..... Arthur Page

Evening.

Organ—Gethsemane ..... A. Godfrey
Psalms—As Set .....
Cantate—11 ..... Mercer
Deus—11 ..... Mercer
Anthem—I Came Not to Call the Righteous ..... Vincent
Hymns ..... 597 and 422
Doxology .....
Amen .....
Organ—March ..... A. Godfrey

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Wandering ..... J. W. Leeman
Venite ..... Cathedral Psalter
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Russell in E
Jubilate ..... Dr. Ayrton in E
Kyrie ..... Handel in G
Hymns ..... 37, 231 and 240
Organ—Offertoire in A Minor...Th. Salome

Evening.

Organ—Service Prelude .... G. Rosenkrans
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby in E
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley in A
Hymns ..... 239, 38 and 274
Organ—Recessional in E .... F. J. Barrett

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 8 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. L. N. Tucker, M. A., organizing secretary of the Canadian Church Missionary Society; evening, Rev. W. B. Allen. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... F. Batiste
Venite ..... Ayrton
Psalms for 20th Morning.Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Kyrie ..... Harpley
Gloria ..... Harpley
Hymns ..... 220, 362 and 365
Voluntary—March ..... Clark

Evening.

Voluntary—Andante in G. ..... Batiste
Processional Hymn 270
Psalms for 20th Evening.Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Sir J. Goss
Nunc Dimittis ..... Foster
Hymns ..... 540, 222 and 370
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 217
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Tours

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning prayer, 11 a.m.; Rev. W. D. Barber. Craigflower, 3 p.m.; Rev. W. D. Barber. Evening prayer, 7 p. m.; preacher, Rev. Dr. Tucker.

ST. JAMES'S.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8; matins, ante-communion and sermon at 11; evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting ..Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Kyrie ..... Tonus Peregrinus
Hymns ..... 355 and 370
Organ—Voluntary .....

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns ..... 353, 614 and 420
Organ—Voluntary .....

CONGREGATIONAL.

The pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "Ideals." Sabbath school 2.30 p. m. C. E. Society, 8.15 p. m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Special "rally day" services. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 2.30 p. m. addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. Osterhout and Rev. C. F. Connor. The subject for the evening will be: "What All the World Would Like to See." After the address a special musical programme will be rendered as follows:

Organ Voluntary .....
Anthem—I Will Sing of Thy Power ... . Sullivan
Hymn .....
Quartette—Sun of My Soul ..... Reynar
Offertoire .....
Hymn .....
Duet—My Faith Looks Up to Thee .... Miss Burns and Mr. Hicks.
Solo—Not a Sparrow Falleth ..... Miss Zoe Bucknam.
Quartette—One Sweetly Solemn Thought
Anthem—Hark, Hark, My Soul .. Shelby Miss Arkle.
Dismissal .....

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, D. D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Victoria branch of the Theosophical Society of America meets at room 21, Five Sisters' block, on Sunday evening at 7.30. Subject, "Theosophy and Home Life."

Skin Diseases.

INVARIABLY DUE TO POOR AND WATERY BLOOD.

Pimples, Blotches, Boils and Ugly Rashes Easily Cleared From the Blood.

From the Advocate, Exeter, Ont.

All diseases of the skin and complexion are caused by bad blood. Paleness and pimples, blotches and boils, ugly rashes and open sores, itching eczema and burning erysipelas—all these blemishes come from bad blood. A bad skin is a sure sign of bad blood—thin blood, watery blood, blood poisoned with impurities. You can't have a healthy, clear skin till you make your blood pure and rich with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills are a sure and speedy cure for all skin diseases, for agonizing eczema or bothersome little pimples—for a bad complexion or ugly open ulcers. No claim is ever made for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not backed by the most positive proof, and in this connection we offer the testimonial of Mrs. Nicholas McAvoy, a life-long, much-esteemed resident of Exeter, Ont. To a reporter of the Advocate Mrs. McAvoy said: "Some years ago I was taken with a slight itching under one of my arms. I gave it little attention at first thinking it would pass away, but in this I was mistaken for as time went on it became worse and soon developed into an aggravated case of eczema, causing a great deal of pain, irritation and suffering. In fact I was compelled to endure tortures. I consulted a doctor and took his medicine for several months, but the trouble did not leave, neither did it get any better. In fact it took a turn for the worse and developed into scrofula. As the doctor's medicine did not help me I tried several advertised medicines, but with no better results. Finally a lady friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The effect was almost magical. In a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, and as time went on the trouble gradually left and to-day I am entirely free from it. I owe my complete recovery—if not my life—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a fact I wish to put on record that others may benefit as I have done."

There is absolutely no disease due to poor blood—and most diseases are due to this trouble—that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure. You can get these pills from any druggist or they will be sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Remember that substitutes cannot possibly cure.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: "A new C.P.R. freight tariff on wheat, of which the main feature will be a reduction in the rates (it is said of one or two cents) has been prepared, and will be given to the public in a day or two."

Masked highwaymen seized Morris Newman while poaching near Brighton, Ont., bound him to a cart wheel and robbed him of $33.

THERE IS HEALTH
To those who drink it.

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea is so Pure and Heathful it can be drunk by confirmed dyspeptics, and to their benefit. Lead packets only. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. Black, Mixed or Green.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Sydney Fletcher, jr., met with an accident while working on the Ladner road the other day that will have the effect of laying him up for several days with a badly cut leg.

A new society called the St. George's Club has been formed in connection with the Holy Trinity parish. His Lordship Bishop Dart is patron.

Nurses Miss Whitehead and Miss Cunningham, of the Royal Columbian hospital staff, have graduated, the occasion being marked by Mayor Keary presenting each with a handsome souvenir.

Seven Japanese fishermen have each been fined $10 and costs for polluting the river by dumping overboard several thousand dead humpback salmon near Steveston.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has completed arrangements to sink artesian wells in Burnaby, near the power house.

ROSSLAND.

Tuesday saw the last of the August payrolls distributed among Rossland's miners. The aggregate paid out in this manner was over $80,000, distributed as follows: Le Roi, $27,000; War Eagle-Centre Star, $23,000; Le Roi Two, $12,300; Rossland-Kootenay, $5,000; White Bear, $7,000; Spitzee, $1,500; I X L, $500; Jumbo, $4,000; other minor properties, $1,000. Total, $81,300. In connection with the foregoing it must be remembered that the amounts specified are distributed exclusively among working miners, and in some instances office employees. The costs for managers' salaries and disbursements of a similar nature are not included, although these sums would easily swell the total to $100,000.

A tempest in a teapot is said to be raging among the saloon men of Rossland over the action of the proprietors of a local saloon in selling beer at a nickel a schooner. The hotels recently entered into an iron-clad agreement to raise the price of lager to a dime, and this has ruled from August 23rd to the present time without infractions of the undertaking. Now the saloon is in the ring with five-cent beer, and there's trouble in the camp.

VANCOUVER.

The Brockton Point grounds are to be extended this year, and over $1,500 will be used in putting them in shape to be used as a recreation park. The ground in question is about six acres, which lies just east of the driveway up to the present grounds. When they are put in shape they will be used for football and hockey, and possibly baseball.

"The members of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association met on Thursday to discuss various matters affecting the association. The period of thirty days, during which the shingle mills agreed only to cut for export to the United States, having expired, the association decided that members could now cut for the Canadian trade. The market for shingles is, however, still very dull, and advices from the Northwest and Mainland state that all dealers are overstocked. It is thus expected that there will be very little business before the New Year. Regarding the reduction of 1½ cents per 1,000 in wages, it is expected that the matter will be amicably settled with the men affected."—News-Advertiser.

Through the instrumentality of the local detective staff, Russell Boles, alias Bert Jewel, who is wanted in Denver, Col., for murder, has been captured.

"Development of the Kemptville group of zinc claims on Lynn creek, on the north shore of the inlet, may be proceeded with right away, and a smelter erected on the south shore of the inlet near the second narrows. A working bond is held by Thomas Jones, representing smelter people of Iola, Kansas, Messrs. H. Abbott, Thomas Dunn, Gideon Bower and others in Vancouver being interested as owners."—Ledger.

NELSON.

Frank Holten, one of the owners of the Lucky Jack group at Poplar Creek, arrived from the North the other day, having in charge a boulder of Lucky Jack ore weighing about three hundred pounds, and studded with gold croppings. This valuable piece of rock has been placed in a wooden crate, guarded by wire netting, and is on exhibition at the Hume hotel. Later it will be taken to the fair building and be kept there during the two days of the show. Besides the large boulder, Mr. Holten brought in a number of smaller pieces of rock which will also be on exhibition at the fair. He states that no new discoveries of importance have been made within the last few days at Poplar or in its vicinity, but that the owners of a number of the claims are now hard at work developing their leads. The placer excitement still continues around Poplar and many new claims have been staked. Mr. Holden states that they are pushing work forward on the claims adjoining the Lucky Jack, which they purchased from the Swedes two weeks ago. A force of men was put to work there the beginning of this week, sinking a shaft and driving a tunnel, and from all indications the new property will prove of an equal or even greater value than the Lucky Jack, as the ore so far taken out on the lead is very rich. On the Marquis and Gilbert claims work is progressing steadily, and it is understood that the property is looking splendid. Prospecting is still going on actively along the creeks across the river from Poplar and many good claims have been staked recently.

GUARDING SULTAN.

It Costs Nine Hundred Dollars a Night—How Loyalty Is Rewarded.

An apparently well authenticated communication from Constantinople states that after the Sultan had recovered from the first frenzied panic into which he was thrown by the regicidal tragedy at Belgrade new dispositions were made in His Majesty's bodyguard at Yildiz Kiosk, more particularly with regard to the night-watch, and the new regulation has remained in force since that event.

The chief command of the guard which protects the sleeping apartment of the Sultan was entrusted to eight generals, specially chosen for their unquestionable loyalty. But this loyalty, such as it is, Abdul Hamid wisely insures by the payment of handsome money rewards.

Two of the eight generals take the chief watch every night in turn, and they are held responsible for the fidelity of the officers and men under their command, although the latter are proportionately well rewarded for their fidelity.

The rates of remuneration are as follows: Each general receives for the single night watch £T50, the colonel £T40, the major £T35, the captain £T30, and each soldier £T1. These fees are promptly and punctually paid every morning when the night guard gives place to the ordinary palace day watch. Thus every night's guard over the nervous slumbers of the Sultan costs £T260, or £180 sterling. And yet one sometimes wonders where the money goes in Turkey!

By people intimately acquainted with the internal economy of Yildiz Kiosk it is estimated that the weekly budget amounts to about £T10,000.

Loyalty is nowhere better rewarded than within the precincts of the Sultan's palace, which is governed by an astute and flourishing camarilla.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

New Plan of Reform—Offenders to Be Divided Into Two Classes.

Under the British home secretary's new bill to reform the present method of dealing with "habitual criminals," convicts will bedivided into two classes, "ordinary" and "special." The latter class will consist of "habitual" offenders sentenced to not less than seven years, who have three previous convictions recorded against them, and who are known to be making a livelihood by crime. These "special" convicts will serve the first portion of their sentences under ordinary conditions, and will then be subjected to a prolonged period of detention with less rigorous treatment.

The judges will have power, with certain restrictions as to limits, to designate the terms which the habitual offender shall serve in the "ordinary" and "special" class.

The object of the detention for a longer period than would otherwise have been resorted to being the protection of society rather than the continued punishment of the convict, it is felt that a much more lenient treatment than the stern discipline of the ordinary prison may safely be allowed. The rules will provide for this, and from time to time the question of whether or no the individual convict might be released without further danger to society will come under the special attention of the home secretary.

SHE HAD TO SIT UP IN A CHAIR.

MRS. JAS. KINSELLA CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Peculiar Medical Case Ends in Another Victory for the Great Kidney Remedy.

St. Malachie, Dorchester Co., Que., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—A medical case of particular interest, especially to women, is causing much talk here. Mrs. James Kinsella suffered from Kidney Disease, which so affected her that she could not sleep and she was obliged for two summers to pass her nights sitting in a chair. To-day she is practically a well woman. Interviewed regarding her cure she said:

"I had a pain in my right hip, in the back and was swollen all down that side of the abdomen. I could not sleep at night, and I was obliged to sit up in a chair for two summers.

"Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I bought one box. That gave me such relief that I continued to use them. They did me a world of good, and now I can go to bed like other people. I have never had to sit up in a chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Female complaints are caused by bad Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure them.

A fatal accident occurred on the Hillington golf links, near Uxbridge. A man named Smith, of Uxbridge, struck a ball which hit a caddy behind the right ear. The boy dropped dead instantly.

SPORTING

YACHTING.

FOR COMMODORE CUP.

The race for the cup presented to the Vancouver Yacht Club by Commodore Graveley, which fell through last Saturday, owing to insufficient entries, will be sailed to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Victoria District Association Football League will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th, at the Y.M.C.A. building, Broad street.

Albert Wood, secretary-treasurer of the association, announces that the following business will be considered:

(a), Receive secretary-treasurer's report for 1902-3; (b), election of officers for ensuing year; (c), formation of senior, intermediate and junior grade leagues, receive entries, arrange fixtures and appoint referee; (d), consider question of "constitutions" and if necessary frame new ones; (e), general league business.

In the circular Mr. Wood is sending each of the clubs which were represented in the city leagues last year, he says: "As the success of Association football in the city very largely depends upon a thorough good initial start, the president hopes that all local clubs will consider this notice at an early date and arrange to send delegates to this meeting with full instructions."

Mr. Wood also explains that there may be a number of local athletic associations which will not receive a formal notification of the forthcoming meeting. To these he extends, on behalf of the association, a cordial invitation to send representatives to the meeting.

LACROSSE.

VICTORIA VS. SEATTLE.

To-morrow a match will be played between the Victoria twelve and the Seattle team on the latter's grounds. A close and interesting game is expected, as the local team will be a strong one and the boys are determined to score a victory. Victoria's team will be selected from the following: Art. Belfry, Capt. McConnell, R. McDonell, C. Whyte, T. Crocker, A. Stevens, J. Mellis, C. Taylor, G. Snider, Ross McDowall, R. Calhoun, C. Pike and G. Simpson. Bob Foster will accompany the team.

Art. Belfry, one of Victoria's old defence players, arrived in the city last night and will take to the game without delay. He is in good condition and will be of great assistance to the local twelve, both in to-morrow's match and any league games yet to be played.

Referring to to-morrow's game the Seattle Times says:

"Next Sunday afternoon a return lacrosse match between the Seattle and Victoria teams will be played at Recreation park. The first game between these aggregations was played last Sunday, and resulted in a local victory. The Vancouver Island boys were so surprised and so 'sore' that they had hardly reached their homes before they sent a second challenge to this city.

"Manager Kennedy refused to take his team North, but he wired them that they could come here Sunday and play the second game if they so desired. Consequently the game will be played here.

"It is needless to say Victoria will be in better shape Sunday than they were a week ago. At that time they claimed to be handicapped by the loss of three of their crack men, who were compelled to remain at home through injuries. However, Seattle has been practicing faithfully all this week, and they may be depended upon to give the Canadians a good hard rub.

"Lacrosse is fast gaining in popularity in this city. People are just beginning to understand the game. Lacrosse is one of the most fascinating games in the world when played properly and when understood. There is not a moment of inaction from start to finish."

THE RING.

ENDED IN A DRAW.

After one of the most hotly contested fights ever witnessed in Victoria Caesar Attell, of San Francisco, and Johnny Ritchie, of Chicago, retired from the ring, each more or less decorated about the face and body. The battle lasted the full twenty rounds, and every round was fought with vim and determination on the part of both men. Up to about the fourteenth round Ritchie seemed to have the best of the fight, his heavy body blows making Attell's lungs work like a pair of bellows before the completion of the third round. In the tenth and fourteenth rounds he had Attell going. On the former occasion Ritchie sent two smacks to Attell's body and he rolled over helpless. After taking a count of nine Attell rose slowly to his feet and again confronted his opponent. Ritchie was after him like a wild cat, and another well placed blow sent Attell to the floor once more. The latter lay puffing and panting until Referee Dodd had again counted nine and, then with admirable pluck he regained his feet and defended himself against Ritchie's renewed attack. This time he managed to stay out the round, and when the bell rang once more came to the scratch to all appearances as lively as ever. In the fourteenth round the same thing occurred, only this time Attell took but one count. The sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth rounds, however, found Attell fighting strongly and hammering Ritchie's left jaw cruelly. Thus while the first of the battle was in favor of Ritchie, the latter portion went to Attell, and on the strength of this Referee Dodd, at the close of the twentieth round, declared the fight a draw to the evident satisfaction of both principals and spectators.

Before the first round opened the fighters exchanged courtesies in a most sportsman-like manner, and when they faced each other in the first round were heartily cheered by the spectators. Ritchie started in immediately, and the way he landed left hand smashes, jabs and uppercuts led many to believe that all would be over before the fifth round. His quickness, footwork, clever dodging and effective body punching somewhat disconcerted his opponent. Attell, however, soon "got on" and protected himself well. The latter was also clever in the use of his feet and evaded many of Ritchie's onslaughts.

Of the twenty, the tenth was undoubtedly the most interesting. Coming together there was a sharp interchange with no effective blows. Ritchie followed this up with a smash to jaw and brought his right around to mouth. Attell, aggravated by this punishment, rushed Ritchie to the ropes, delivered a storm of blows to body, neck and face. Ritchie finally slipped from the clutches of his opponent and delivered a heavy blow to Attell's stomach. The latter went down and Referee Dodd slowly counted nine, when Attell gamely rose to his feet. He planted one to Ritchie's jaw and the latter retaliated with another to the body, which forced Attell to take a count of nine. Again Attell rose and his pluck was rewarded with cheers. Ritchie worked hard swinging right and left, but Attell stood until the gong sounded.

Ritchie landed several times in the commencement of the fourteenth. Attell finally rushed his opponent to the ropes and landed heavily. Ritchie placed several smashes to body and Attell sought the floor. Although weak he was up again at nine, and Ritchie returned to the attack viciously. Attell, encouraged by the cheers of his supporters, gathered himself together and went for Ritchie hammer and tongs style. As the gong sounded he sent Ritchie clean off his feet with a smash to jaw.

For the remaining rounds Attell undoubtedly had the best of matters. He had thirteen pounds the advantage over his opponent in weight, and he used this on every opportunity. Repeatedly Attell pursued these tactics. Ritchie was time and again rushed to the ropes and there battered up with Attell's left and right.

When the twentieth round was finished and both men were still going, there was intense excitement. Calling for order, Referee Dodd said: "Gentlemen, I think we have witnessed what has been by long odds the finest boxing contest ever seen in this city—(applause)—and as honors were even I cannot do otherwise than declare this fight a draw."

BASKETBALL.

YOUNG LADIES ORGANIZE.

Some time ago reference was made in these columns to the possibility of bringing about the organization of a city young ladies' basketball league for the ensuing season. Since then it has been learned that a strong team of enthusiastic young ladies has been organized. The officials of this team, it is understood, will endeavor to arrange for matches with young ladies' teams from Mainland and Island cities. Whether it will be possible to form a city league is as yet a matter of conjecture. So far only one team has been organized, and unless others are formed within a short time it is not likely that there will be any city league. Members of the local team state that games will be open to the public.

The College Wide-Awake, of Vancouver, has the following editorial on basketball among the young ladies of Vancouver and Victoria:

"In our sporting columns several times basketball for girls has received notice. Now the observant mind from reading these articles would notice that they do not refer to a college team, but to an outside one, in which college girls are interested, and the question would be asked how is it that basketball is not played by the young ladies of the institution? It is not because there would not be enough players to make two full sides, and the college ought to easily be able to get a club of ten or twelve earnest players together when there are six or seven players already attending. If the argument were brought forward that the game is too rough a plan adopted by a young ladies' club of Victoria could be introduced. This club plays under rules which they call 'girls' rules,' and they claim that the result is very satisfactory, and that the play is not nearly as hard on the girls as the usual men's rules which they tried for a short time. They put up a fast game without the checking, which is an objectionable feature in the usual rules for girls, and they can shoot exceedingly well. In their navy blue suits, trimmed with orange, they present a very pleasing sight, and though not a school club, would do honor to any school. They claim, and their parents also, that they have been in better health and spirits since starting the game."

MAURICE BEST CURED

Dyspepsia Kept Him in Misery for Years—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia have become such common complaints that most people accept their aches and pains as a matter of course. They do not stop to realize to what terrible suffering they lead unless promptly checked and cured. The story of Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Nfld., should be a warning to them.

"In 1892 I was attacked by Dyspepsia," says Mr. Best. "It gradually got worse, till I was in continual misery. Sometimes I would go off in a faint and for ten or fifteen minutes I would be more dead than alive.

"I took doctors' advice and prescriptions, but though they gave me a little help, they failed to cure me. Then I started to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first two boxes gave me new life and a further use of them made me a new man.

"I confess I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Your case may not be as bad as that of Maurice Best. But if they saved his life how sure it is they will cure your aches, pains and discomforts.

The number of deaths each year in London was, 150 years ago, 51 per thousand. In 1820 it was 20 per thousand, and it now is about 18 per thousand.

This winsome lass of doleful mien,
Though thirty-five looks sweet sixteen,
She owes it too, t'would really seem,
To Abbey's Salt and not Cold Cream.

PERFECT HEALTH is beauty's chief attribute, and nothing contributes so much to health as Abbey's Salt taken regularly.

A DISEASED STOMACH will soon turn beauty to ugliness. BAD BREATH at once dispells the charm of a pretty face. Abbey's Salt is a gentle yet insistent laxative pleasant to take, always effective, never harsh.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt
Relieves headache—Cures indigestion

REVEALED THROUGH DREAMS.

Strange Cases in Which Visions in Sleep Were Realized.

It is asserted that the body of the young English girl, the daughter of Col. Lumsden, who met with a mysterious death some time ago, was located by means of a dream. The wife of a fisherman dreamed that the body was to be found lying among the rocks along the shore, and was so impressed by the vividness of her dream that she started out to visit the spot, to find, unhappily, that the dream had proved only too true. Remarkable though this instance is, it is by no means an isolated one. Though one may be tempted to scoff at such portents, many authentic cases can be called to mind of dreams that have come true.

Only a few months ago the strange fulfilment of a dream was revealed at Bradford. A young mill-hand was killed by falling backwards in a hoist-shaft, and at the inquest it transpired that a fellow workman had told his colleagues he had dreamt the man was dead at the bottom of the shaft, and a comrade replied in jest, "We had better go and see if your dream is true." To their dismay they found that the dream was true, for the remains of the mill-hand were in the well.

During a breach of promise case which took place some little time ago an epistle, written by the faithless swain, was produced, in which he stated that he was about to terminate the courtship, as there were "no signs of the coal business ever becoming a fact." Pressed to explain this peculiar reason, the defendant confessed that he had dreamt for three nights in succession that a rich seam of coal would be found under a field which belonged to the father of the jilted girl. It was this dream that led to his courting the girl, so that he might be enabled to make investigations as to whether the dream was likely to come true or not. His efforts were apparently fruitless, and he decided to break off the engagement.

The judge who was trying the case commented scathingly on his motives, and the girl was awarded damages. The sequel of this incident was quite romantic. In spite of himself the girl's father was so impressed by the account of the three dreams that he commenced boring for coal in the field, and, incredible as it may seem, the prediction was verified to an extent which brought both himself and daughter a small fortune. The feelings of the dreamer when he heard the news can be better imagined than described.

Last year a boy named Luigi Tiranti, employed in a home for lost children, had a dream in which four numbers occurred frequently. He was so impressed by the dream that he saved up until he had 12 shillings, and invested the whole in lottery tickets bearing the magic numbers. After the drawing, which took place shortly afterwards, Luigi's dream stood him in good stead, to the extent of some $100,000.

Two children, daughters of a blacksmith, disappeared at nightfall and search parties scoured the neighboring country throughout the night, but without success. One of the searchers, who went to bed early in the morning, dreamt he saw the lost children in a hole at a certain part of some woods. He, along with others, had passed the spot in the search without finding the little wanderers, but such was the impression which the dream made upon him, that he got up and proceeded to the place. He found it covered with brushwood, and on pushing this aside discovered the children sound asleep. The girls were numbed with the wet and cold, but soon recovered and were safely restored to the anxious parents.

Llanfyllin, North Wales, claims the distinction of having a lady barber, a lady doctor and a lady lamplighter. The lady barber is sixty-four years of age, and for the last forty years has handled the razor daily; the lady lamplighter is fifty-four, and carries a ladder slung over her shoulders to climb the lamps.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant. 24

EARTH EATERS.

Clay Prepared for Food Widely Sold in Tropics—Yellow Races Fond of It.

Chemists of Copenhagen have just been analyzing two specimens of the earth that is eaten by natives in a district on the Upper Congo river. One specimen of the color of yellow ochre and easily reduced to a fine powder between the fingers, contained silicic acid, oxide of aluminum, soda, traces of iron and a small quantity of organic matter.

The second specimen, gray in color and resembling ordinary clay, was composed of materials much like those in the other except that it contained no soda and more organic matter. Grains of fine sand were found in the yellow, but not in the gray specimens.

A search for bacteria gave no result. Only the iron and soda could be assimilated by the eaters of these substances. The yellow earth came from the coffee plantations at Bangala, but the origin of the gray earth is not known. Not a few of the Congo tribes eat considerable quantities of earth.

The habit of earth-eating prevails in most tropical lands, and is particularly widespread among the blacks of Africa and the natives of the East Indies. Where it occurs among civilized nations it is regarded as a symptom of a vitiated appetite.

Humboldt studied the practice among the aborigines of America. It is occasionally observed in Europe. Lasch says that German quarrymen spread clay on slices of bread and eat it with evident relish; also that among the barbarious people, women are especially addicted to the habit of eating clay.

The practice in Guatemala is allied with religious superstition. During some of the religious ceremonies the faithful devour statuettes made of clay. In Persia a certain kind of earth is considered a delicacy and an epicurean relish.

In the Malay archipelago ampoh earth is sold at the stores. The practice is widespread in China, New Caledonia and New Guinea. Those who are habitually addicted to it are said to be more liable than others to consumption, inflammation of the liver and anaemia.

The testimony of many travellers in the Orient is that the yellow races are especially addicted to the harmful practice. In Java and Sumatra the clay used undergoes a preliminary preparation for consumption.

According to Mr. Hekmeyer, who is officially in charge of the distribution of drugs throughout the Dutch East Indies, the clay is mixed with water to reduce it to a paste and the sand and other hard substances are removed. The clay is then formed into small cakes or tablets about as thick as a lead pencil and baked in an iron saucepan. When the tablet emerges from this process it resembles a piece of dried pork.

The Japanese frequently eat small figures roughly modelled from clay which resemble animals or little men turned out in our pastry shops. The earth which is most in favor in China for eating purposes is a white clay containing minute bits of silica, but without organic remains. The Annamese consider the sticky and savourless earth which they eat as a great delicacy.

It may be said, on the whole, that there is no nutritive principle in any appreciable quantity in the indigestible earth-cakes consumed by Asia or other earth eaters.

Once in a while a clay eater turns up among the negroes of the Southern States. Three years ago a scrubwoman employed in the capital of Atlanta was taken to the police court on the charge of devouring some of the finest specimens of kaolin on exhibition in the state geological department.

The geologist discovered one day the imprint of teeth on some of the specimens, and five blocks of clay which were particularly valuable because of their purity were missing. The colored scrubwoman was caught with traces of the clay still on her lips, and she produced a small box in which she was husbanding all of it that she had not consumed. It was found that she had been indulging her strange appetite for a considerable time.

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MUNICIPAL HOUSE BUILDING.

Model Dwelling Houses for London's Work People by the Battersea Council.

A great housing scheme for the London work people has been accomplished by the Battersea borough council, and the formal opening was held recently. The scheme, which has involved an outlay of rather more than £100,000, has been carried out by the council's works department. The streets and buildings cover an area of more than seven acres, and nearly four acres are reserved as a recreation ground. There are 73 houses containing two four-roomed tenements each, 69 containing two three-roomed tenements, 28 five-roomed houses, one four-roomed house, and two three-roomed houses, making a total of 173 houses, providing accommodation for 315 families. Each house or tenement is self-contained, is fitted for electric light, is provided with patent combined kitchen range, copper and bath arrangements. Each tenement has its own separate entrance and back garden, and those on the first floor have access to the gardens by outside staircases. The council will supply its tenants with water by means of artesian wells, and with electric light on the penny-in-the-slot system. The rents range from 7s. 6d. for the three-roomed tenements to 11s. 6d. per week for the five-roomed houses. The work is largely the outcome of the untiring efforts of Mr. John Burns, the labor leader in the British House of Commons. In declaring the estate open Mr. Burns dubbed it "an oasis of sanitary dwellings in a wilderness of jerry-built houses."

BABY'S OWN SOAP
prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.
Best for toilet and nursery use.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL

A GOOD TOOTH BRUS

Best English manufacture, bristles fastened in with silvered wire.
We guarantee this brush to give satisfaction.
PRICE 35 CENTS EACH.

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

AUCTION.

—OUR—
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE
Will Be Held
As Usual on Tuesday,
At the City Auction Mart, 58 Broad St., when a quantity of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Will be sold. No reserve.
W. JONES,
Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Capt. Spencer to sell at his residence, Swiss Cottage, Esquimalt road, near St. George's Hotel,
Wednesday, Sept. 23
At 2 p. m. sharp
The Whole of His Desirable
FURNITURE,
Particulars Monday.

W. T. Hardaker,
AUCTIONEER.

PERSONAL.

Hugh Grieve, president of the Roberts-Kitchener mines, was in the city attending a meeting of the company yesterday. Mr. Grieve reports that only recently two shafts were sunk on the Kitchener, one of which is now down 25 feet and the other 12 feet. The vein shows a width of seven feet on the surface, and and is well defined. The ore, Mr. Grieve says, carries large values in copper, gold and silver. Four men are working steadily at the claim, and as the dump is rapidly increasing, it is proposed to make a shipment to Crofton smelter in a short time.

* * *

D. A. Good, of Golden; A. Baker, of Skeena River; J. A. Lowe, of Kitimat; B. H. Sheppard and E. C. Nightingale, of Cobble Hill; Mrs. A. W. Murphy, of Port Townsend; David F. Young, of Honolulu; E. Bradbury and R. Cadwallader, of Chemainus, are among the guests at the Queen's hotel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood, of Chicago, are among those staying at the Dominion. They have just completed a pleasure tour of Southern California, and after spending a few days in Victoria will leave for a few days' visit to Portland, Ore.

* * *

Dr. P. J. Pettinger, of New York; Henry Fry and wife, of Chemainus; Capt. W. F. Jangensen, of San Francisco, and Geo. Black, of Seattle, are among those registered at the Victoria.

* * *

J. H. Matheson, Mrs. Bustead and children, Miss Ferguson and C. Arnold, of Vancouver, are among the guests at the Vernon hotel.

* * *

E. Rochfort and family, of London, Eng., are at the Dominion. They will leave on Monday night for San Francisco.

* * *

E. J. Coyle and B. W. Greer, of the C. P. R. Vancouver, are registered at the Driard hotel.

John Douglas and wife and Mrs. W. R. Douglas leave for Seattle to-night.

CHANGE BABY'S DIET AT ONCE.—The persistent and even regular feeding of babies with foods that lack the necessary nutritive elements of mother's milk and that tax the weak powers of digestion, will induce sickness and suffering. If your baby is not thriving, change its diet at once. Give it Lactated Food, that delicious, invigorating food that the baby relishes at the first feeding. Lactated Food has saved thousands of weak and sickly children in the past. Mrs. R. J. Kirk, Dungannon, Ont., says: "We have a baby six months old who was greatly benefited by the use of Lactated Food. He was very thin, and scarcely grew any till we commenced giving him Lactated Food, he now weighs twenty-five pounds, and is very bright and lively." All Druggists.

THE POPULAR GORGE TRIP.

Steam launch Kootenay. If you wish to have the best of the beautiful trip to the Gorge, to enjoy it, to feel you cannot go a better way, take the elegant steam pleasure launch "Kootenay," which leaves Jones's boat house week days at 9, 10 and 11 a.m., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 p.m. Sundays from 10 a.m. Special arrangements for large parties. Tickets at Tourist Association rooms and on board steamer.

The Dorking, Eng., magistrates had before them twenty summonses against inhabitants for disorderly conduct on Shrove Tuesday for attempting to revive the old custom of playing football in the streets.

SEALERS HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD FROM

FIRST ARE EXPECTED AT END OF MONTH

Barkentine Here For Cleaning, Painting and Lumber Cargo—Arrivals From Dawson.

Not since the sealers entered the Behring Sea on the first of last month has word arrived from any of the vessels. So far as known all are hunting, and will continue operation until the end of the present month. A start for home will then be made by most of the fleet, unless the weather remains sufficiently fine to warrant an extended cruise. Such, however, would be contrary to the usual experience of sealers in Behring Sea. By the end of this month the weather generally changes and becomes very stormy and the schooners usually get a foretaste of some of the heavy blows before leaving for home. Prior to their arrival, however, four or five schooners should return from the Copper Island coast. They have probably started on the voyage ere this time, as they are expected by the end of the present month. Unlike those from Behring Sea, they will steer direct for Victoria, having no Indian crews to land on the Coast en route home. No advices have been received from these vessels since their departure from the West Coast.

VALENCIA LOADING FOR NOME.

Capt. Sears, who has held different commands in the employ of the C.P.N. Company, but who is now under engagement to the Pacific Coast Stramship Company, is in the city paying a visit home. His ship, the Valencia, is now in Seattle loading for Nome and will be sailing on or about the 22nd inst. She is going North with a full cargo of freight, and returning will take back four or five hundred passengers. The Valencia will be one of the last ships to leave Nome this year prior to the close of navigation, and it is expected that she will be crowded. The Senator will follow her North about eight days later, and so far as known she will be the last of the Pacific Coast fleet to leave the shores of the northern mining camp this fall. Thousands of people went North from Seattle in the early spring, and it is now thought that many hundred will be soon starting South. Nome camp is reported to have just seen its best and most productive season. It is now regarded a permanent camp. When the steamship Oregon sailed North from Seattle on her last trip, she was compelled to leave 500 tons of freight behind. Even yet this heavy freight movement continues.

CROWDED WITH PASSENGERS.

Crowded with cannery employees from Southeast Alaska and with other passengers from the North and a full load of salmon, the steamship Cottage City reached port at 7.30 o'clock last evening. She had a total of 208 passengers. A party of Dawsonites, who left the Yukon city a week ago last Tuesday, were among the arrivals. They made the trip to White Horse in four days. Several of the passengers debarked here, including Mr. Piper, a Victorian, who had been prospecting in the North.

KOKOHEAD ARRIVES.

Another lumber carrier arrived this morning to load at the Chemainus mill. She is the barkentine Kokohead. She came in from Port Angeles last night, where she arrived from California a few days ago, and before being taken on to Chemainus will be hauled on the Esquimalt marine railway for a cleaning and painting.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Wyadda, which towed the barkentine Kokohead into port last night, came near being fined by the collector of customs at Vancouver a few days ago. The Wyadda entered that port with the Blakeley in tow and, without reporting at the customs house, proceeded to Barnet. On her return to the Terminal City she was held responsible for the infraction of the law, and the captain would have been fined but for the fact that it was his first offence and he pleaded ignorance of the regulation.

The steamer Manauense has left Seattle on another trip to the Siberian coast, the Northwestern Siberian Company having furnished the $15,000 bond required by Danish Vice-Consul Jacobsen, growing out of the damaging charges made by Max Johnson and Capt. S. Condaraki.

R. M. S. Moana sailed for Australia last evening. She carried a full freight, including big shipments of salmon and 125 passengers.

The French cruiser Protet, after undergoing extensive repairs, is to leave San Francisco for Esquimalt to-day.

Steamer Iyo Maru sailed for Oriental ports this afternoon, receiving about 30 Chinese passengers from this city.

Steamer Tartar arrived at Hongkong to-day from Victoria.

HomeDuties

The real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung? Irritability takes the place of happiness and amiability; and weakness and suffering takes the place of health and strength. As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work and perform their household duties. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake!

The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

For proof read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the following letters:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express to you the great benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My trouble was female weakness in its worst form and I was in a very bad condition. I could not perform my household duties, my back ached, I was extremely nervous, and I could not eat or sleep, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. My husband spent hundreds of dollars to get me well, and all the medicine that the doctors prescribed failed to do me any good; I resorted to an operation which the physician said was necessary to restore me to health, but I suffered more after it than I did before; I had hemorrhages of the womb that nothing could seem to stop.

"I noticed one of your advertisements and wrote you for advice, I received your reply and carefully followed all instructions. I immediately began to get stronger, and in two weeks was about the house. I took eight bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and continued following your advice, and to-day I am a well woman. Your remedies and help are a Godsend to suffering women, and I cannot find words to thank you for what you have done for me."—MRS. LOTTIE V. NAYLOR, 1328 N. J. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you what **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done for me.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb and could hardly drag about, but after taking five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was completely cured. I am now a well woman and able to do all my work.

"I think your medicine one of the best remedies in the world."—MRS. J. M. LEE, 141 Lyndal St., Newcastle, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has done a great deal for me. I suffered so much from falling of the womb and all the troubles connected with it. I doctored for years with doctors and other remedies but received only temporary relief.

"I began taking your medicine, and had not taken it long before I was feeling better. My husband said that I should keep right on taking it as long as it gave me relief from my suffering, as I could not expect to be cured by one or two bottles. I did so and am now able to be on my feet and work hard all day, and go to bed and rest at night. Thanks to your Vegetable Compound I am certainly grateful for the relief it gave me. It is the mother's great friend. I would not be without it in my house, for when I feel tired or out of sorts I take a few doses and feel all right.

"I would recommend your medicine to all tired mothers, and especially to those suffering as I was."—MRS. R. F. CHAMBERS, Bennet, Neb.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Quality Is First

OUR GUARANTEE—MONEY RETURNED IF NOT SATISFIED.

CARNE'S 5 O'CLOCK TEA	40c. and 50c. per lb.
QUAKER OATS	2 for 25c.
CREAM OF WHEAT	20c. Each
MALT FOOD	15c. Each
LEMPS' LAGER BEER, Quarts	25c. Each

Carne's Grocery, COR. YATES AND BROAD

The Invertavish Nursery, P. T. JAMES PROP.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS ALWAYS IN STOCK, WEDDING BOUQUETS AND FLORAL WREATHS TO ORDER. PRICES REASONABLE.

Greenhouses: Park Road. Telephones: Store, A578. Nursery, B578. Residence: Cor. Park Road and Humboldt St.

Nothing but New Goods and of the Best Quality.

This is the way we are building up our trade to the satisfaction of our patrons and ourselves.

Windsor Grocery Co.,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

LIBERAL MEETINGS

THE CANDIDATES

R. L. Drury
W. G. Cameron
J. D. McNiven
Rich. Hall

And other prominent Liberals will address the electors on the following dates:

Institute Hall, Monday, Sept. 21st.
North Ward, Wednesday, Sept. 23rd.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, Thursday Sept. 24th.
Semple's Hall, Victoria West, Friday, Sept. 25th
CHAIR TAKEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Liberal Committees.

Liberal committees meet on the following dates:

To-Night, Sept. 19th.
No. 1—At 36 Broad street.
No. 4—At Odd Fellows' hall, Fernwood road.

Monday, Sept. 21st.
No. 3—At 36 Broad street.
No. 6—At 36 Broad street.
No. 7—At Johns Bros.' hall.
No. 9.—At Oldershaw's store, Catherine street, Victoria West.

Tuesday, Sept. 22nd.
No. 5—At 36 Broad street.

Wednesday, Sept. 23rd.
No. 2—At Langley & Martin's office, 59 Government street.

All Liberals who can work on committees are requested to see the secretary, 36 Broad street.

IRISH ROYAL RESIDENCE.

The King Much Impressed With a Galway Estate.

Although little has been said on the subject, it is understood that the King's intention is at an early date to consider the question of a royal residence in Ireland, says a London dispatch. When in Ireland last month he was greatly struck with the beautiful surroundings of the estate of Kylemore Castle, in Galway, which has been suggested as a royal residence.

This is the biggest of all the great Irish homes, and is quite a modern house, having been built about twenty years ago by Mitchell Henry, a wealthy Yorkshire manufacturer, who sat for an Irish constituency as a Liberal.

A vast fortune was sunk in the building of Kylemore, and some idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact that there are 200 bedrooms in the house.

The grounds cover thousands of acres, and, although not in view of the sea, it is within a mile or two of the coast.

The castle has remained untenanted and neglected for many years, and the man who built it hardly enjoyed it. He had made in the grounds two large lakes, in which tall fountains play, and in one of these the only daughter of the house was accidentally drowned while gathering watter lilies.

From that day Mitchell Henry lived in London at Stratheden House, near Knightsbridge.

No suitable tenant was found for the property, although it has been "to let" for the last decade. About six months ago the trustees, grown tired of the responsibility, put the estate up for sale, but the property was withdrawn, as the highest bid was only £30,000.

The King drove through a portion of the grounds while in Galway, and expressed admiration for the beauty of the spot and the wild splendor of the situation.

He considered it too expensive, as quite £40,000 a year would be required for the upkeep of such an establishment. Irish people are hopeful that His Majesty may, however, see his way to occupy the castle, as nothing would more surely mitigate the distress in the west of Ireland than a royal palace right in the midst of Connemara.

A NERVOUS HEADACHE

Isn't very dangerous, but it's horribly distressing. The best thing to take is a little Nerviline in sweetened water, and the headache won't last long. Polson's Nerviline is the best household remedy for sick headache, stomach and bowel troubles—it's good to rub on as a liniment, and soon cures the aches and pains of Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Rheumatism. If your house is without Nerviline get a bottle at once. It costs only 25c, and saves calling the doctor so often.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

LEE & FRASER

FOR SALE

3 acres of cleared land, close to city limits, price	$900
5 acres and house, barn, etc., 4 miles from city, on Wilkinson road, price	$950
2 lots, near Cadboro Bay road	$100 Each
1 large 2 story house, with about ½ an acre of land, cost $5,000, will sell for	$2,750

9 AND 11 TROUNCE AVE.

FOR SALE MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

50 LOTS good location, within 15 minutes of Post Office, on monthly instalments of $10 each (interest 4 per cent. only), good soil, no rock.

B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.,
40 Government Street.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance, of Liverpool

Losses Settled With Promptitude and Liberality.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street
GENERAL AGENTS.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANCING—For private lessons in dancing apply to 41 Pandora street.

TO RENT—Room, with or without board, electric light, use of bath, home comforts, in private family. 73 Blanchard street.

GENTLEMAN wants room and board in private family. Address, stating terms, T. P., this office

Meeting at Esquimalt

All those who signed the petition asking the government to hand over the old school house in Esquimalt to the residents to be used as a public hall are requested to meet on Wednesday, 23rd inst., at 8 p. m., in the Esquimalt Post Office to elect three trustees for management of same.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to Wednesday, 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for a brick building to be erected on Government street for C. W. Rogers. Plans and specifications can be seen at our office.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & WATKINS,
Architects.

Organ Recital

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,
Monday, Sept. 21st
Assisted by Mrs. G. Jennings Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks.
Admission free. Collection taken.

SCHAPER & REID

Fashionable Tailors

Beg to announce to their patrons and public that their

New Goods
Have Arrived for
Fall and Winter

Consisting of West of England Worsteds and Serges, Mahoney Double Warp Irish Serge, Scotch Tweeds, etc. Also a full line of latest fancies in Overcoating and Panting.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Cor. Broad St. and Trounce Avenue.

VICTORIA THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Third Annual Tour of the Romantic Young Actor,
S. Miller Kent
Presenting His New Comedy Drama,
Captain Bob

By Edward E. Rose, adapter of David Harum, Pride of Jenico, Janice Meredith and Alice of Old Vincennes. Management Nathaniel Roth.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75., and gallery, 25c. Reserved seats on sale Monday at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Government street.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get STEWART'S Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

REGISTERED

..Union Made..

Overalls, Jumpers, Jackets, Pants, Shirts, Waiters' Aprons Cooks' Aprons, Carpenters' Aprons, Mackinaws, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Factory, Bastion Square.

TURNER, BEETON & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Merchants, Victoria, B. C.

A. J. MALLETT

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

97 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitter. Plans and estimates on application. Jobbing work promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE 800.

ALL BRANCHES OF
LOCK AND KEY WORK
RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
WAITES BROS., 58 Fort Street
PHONE A446.

RE WILLIAM BEATTIE, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims and demands upon or against the estate of William Beattie, deceased, who died on the fifth day of February, 1903, and of whose personal estate and effects letters of administration were, on the 18th day of September, granted to the undersigned, as attorney for John Crawford Beattie, are hereby required to send particulars of their said claims or demands, and of the securities (if any) held by them respectively to the undersigned, on or before the 19th day of October, 1903, verified by statutory declaration, after which the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands he shall then have had notice; and for the assets or any part thereof so administered and distributed he will not be liable to any person of whose debt, claim and demand he shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 19th day of September, A. D., 1903.

J. P. WALLS,
Barrister-at-Law,
14 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

BORN.

M'ASKILL—At New Westminster, on Sept. 15th, the wife of Malcolm McAskill, of a daughter.

DIED.

DEWEN—At Vancouver, on Sept. 17th, Mrs. Minnie E. Dewen, aged 37 years.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

Victoria Daily Times.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

Scenes from Canadian History.

No. 1

I.

A hot afternoon in July; the sun blazing on the blue waters of the harbor, whence the seals lift their sleek wet heads, sniffing the wind that blows up the bay from the sea. On the shore, where the climbing snowberry wreaths the rocks, and purple Ires droop over the beach-pools lies a deserted fleet of bark canoes, and beyond them towers a great wooden cross, rudely made, and newly reared, on which we see the Fleur de Lis standard, and the words: "Vive le Roi de France!" Beneath the cross stands a commanding figure in the brilliant uniform of an admiral, whose companions wear the garb of French mariners of long ago. The attitude of the great Frenchman is one of lofty pride, calm, but indomitable, as he listens to the stormy harangue of an Indian chief, who fronts him, at the head of a dusky band, his bear-skin cape flung back from his shoulder, and his crest feathers tossing in the wind, as, with passionate expostulation, now pleading, now threatening, he points from the cross and the land beyond to his tribe, and from the invaders out to sea.

(Answer in our next issue.)

The object of this series of illustrated articles is to test the knowledge of the history of their own country possessed by the young readers of this department. The names of those who correctly guess the incident in history described and depicted will be published each week.

What scene from Canadia History does the above picture represent?

The Burial of Lord Salisbury

The statesman, who, for so many years, wielded the power of England, was buried at Hatfield with quiet simplicity. There was, even, a touch of that austerity which belonged to the greatness of the man. He was interred under the shadow of his home, surrounded by his family and retainers, and only tributes from the King and Queen reminded Hatfield of the world-famous public man. The King sent a wreath of lilies and other white flowers, with orchids and gardenias. It bore the inscription:

"As a mark of deepest regard, greatest respect, and sincere friendship, from His Majesty the King."

The Queen's wreath was in the form of a cross, and consisted of roses, lilies of the valley, orchids and various choice flowers. Attached to it was a card with the words:

"To the memory of Lord Salisbury, universally loved and mourned as one of England's best and greatest statesmen.—From Alexandra.

Beneath this inscription the Queen had written two touching lines of poetry:

We think at first that home is heaven;
We learn at last that heaven is home.

These wreaths—and these only—lay above the oaken coffin as it was placed on a wheeled bier at Hatfield House, to be taken to the place of sepulture. This was a little after 3 o'clock, when the sun, which had been shining all the day, was at its brightest. Never did the trees and far-reaching park of Hatfield make a lovlier picture. Everything, as Queen Victoria once said of Balmoral, spoke of restfulness and peace. Slowly the procession moved away from the southern wing of the mansion. It passed through what is called the Queen's Garden, with its lime trees and its suggestion of Elizabethan history. From the winding pathway the mourners could see the mulberry tree which is said to have been planted by King James I. So far events had been entirely private, and indeed they remained so even when the procession reached the church, only there the people of Hatfield took a share in them.

In the Churchyard.

The burial ground of the Salisbury family may be said to link the grounds of the house with the old graveyard, which surrounds the church of St. Etheldreda. Gates open from either side of it, and at the upper gate the "priests and clerks," to quote the order of service, met the coffin, which bore the following inscription:

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil
Marquis of Salisbury,
K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.A.
Born—3rd February, 1830.
Died—22nd August, 1903.
Aged 73 years.

Behind the bier walked Lord and Lady Cranborne—now become the titular heads of the Cecils—and the other members of the family. The Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Rev. Lord Wm. Cecil and Lady Florence Cecil, Lord and Lady Robert Cecil, Lord and Lady Edward Cecil, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Lady Gwendolen Cecil were all there. The mourners also included Arthur Balfour, walking with a weary step and sorrow in his face, his sister, Miss Balfour, Gerald Balfour and Lady Betty Balfour, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, the Marquis of Exeter, Mrs. Sedgwick, Lord Stratheden, Miss Alderson, Canon Alderson and Sir Chas. Alderson, relatives of the late Lady Salisbury. Finally came the chief servants of the household, and it was bronzed workmen of the estate who took the coffin from the bier and carried it into the church.

Dr. Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester and Dr. Johnson, the Suffragan-Bishop of St. Albans, had met the procession, with the other clergy, and took the leading part in the service. The coffin was placed on an ivy-covered platform near the altar steps, and meanwhile the choir and congregation sang Lord Salisbury's favorite hymn:

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide."

The interior of the church was in no way draped, but its air of severe plainness was in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. The chief mourners sat in the front pews, while the Cecil private chapel to the left of the altar was filled with Hatfield neighbors. Meanwhile the always beautiful service of the Church of England was being slowly said. Dr. Johnson read the lesson from the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. Next the hymn beginning "Praise the Lord! Ye Heaven Adore Him," was sung, and sweetly the music filled the church and carried out through the doors into the sun-lit afternoon. Then the bowed, strong retainers of Hatfield again lifted the remains of their master, and took them forth to be laid in the earth. Up the gravelled path they bore them to the open grave, beneath two shady ash-trees, where Lady Salisbury lay. In death husband and wife were to be together, for even Westminster Abbey could not come between their union. Indeed, it is said that their coffins were made from the same oak tree cut in Hatfield Park.

The Last Look.

The relatives grouped themselves round the grave, which was not forbidding, as graves usually are, but bright and scented with flowers. White lilies and mauve orchids made a broad riband above a depth of green ivy, the plant which means "I cling to thee." Standing at the head of the grave, from which the cords used to lower the coffin had been drawn up, the Bishop of Rochester took up the service. Beside him was the Archbishop of Canterbury, another striking figure in white robes and a red silk hood. "Earth to earth," and a handful of it was lightly dropped upon the lid of the coffin. Its fall was ever so soft, but in the strained silence, and the clear, ambient air, the pat-pat could easily be heard. Away up on a slope looking from Hatfield House was a group of the workmen, following with bent heads this consecration of "earth to earth." Down the churchyard, again, stretched a far greater number of Hatfield tenant and friends. It might have been the burial of "the last of the barons," and London endless miles away.

Another hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and the Archbishop of Canterbury gave the blessing. One by one Lord Salisbury's family gathered a white flower from a little basket and cast it into the grave. This tender farewell tribute on the part of Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil took the form of a wreath of heather inscribed, "In affectionate remembrance." The Prime Minister, who had stood hat in hand at the bottom of the grave, stepped nearer to it, and looked silently down upon the coffin. He was lost in thought, his eyes moist, as he turned away towards Hatfield House. He left three of Lord Salisbury's old private secretaries, Sir Schomberg Macdonell, Sir Eric Barrington and Sidney Greville, still standing there.

For half an hour there was a quiet, steady procession of people past the grave. They all looked into its depths and at the wreaths set round the green sward beside it. The intimation "no flowers" had been made, but nevertheless many were sent—among others by the Marquis de Soveral, the representative in England of the King of Portugal, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord and Lady Galway and Lord Abinger. "From Minnie, a token of great regard and respect," wrote Lady Bateman on one wreath. Soon after 5 o'clock the gates of the burial ground were shut, and the grave closed over Lord Salisbury.—London Chronicle.

Along the West Coast to Alberni

Among fertile valleys dotted here and there with low farm houses, standing deep in the ripening grass; through dense timber lands where twilight reigns all day long, and at night, through thick, black shadows, one sees the stars a million miles beyond the pines; over steep divides and across summits hundreds of feet above the sea, and from where, gazing down, one can look upon the blue waters of wide lakes, reflecting in their mirror depths green hills and glistening snow peaks; over soft, pine-needled roads where no sound breaks the stillness save the cry of the mother grouse, or, far away, the low call of a prowling owl; this is the way to Alberni by land. Straight out past the lighthouse on Race Rocks and through the channel to the open sea; far out and away from land with the moonlight white over all the water, and then in the golden haze of morning out of the rocking cradle of the ocean and into the quiet of Bamfield Creek, where the great cable station seems oddly out of place, in its dense setting of rock and forest; off again and steaming placidly up the canal, wide now like some island sea, narrow again as you turn to stop at an Indian village like some pretty breeze-blown river, sailing faster now as the sudden wind comes up to help us; and, by and bye, as the sun is setting, the quaint, little old-world town with its white dusty roads, and its ribbon-like river, spread like a picture before us; this is the way to Alberni by the sea.

All too few people know the beauties of the journey to this little town on the West Coast; a quiet place with its picturesqueness its only saving grace, for it is very dull now that the mill has gone, and the mines are not working. But, though the boat stops here or rather at the new town, and though the stage has the same terminus, there are miles further for us to travel if we will. Up in the hills the deer are plentiful, and the black bears walk through the timber all summer and autumn looking for the thimbleberries and the little red wine currants, and, with the panthers, hunting down the deer. Wolves, too, are in evidence. Sometimes in the night they wander close to camp but scamper off at once at your approach. Out in the pine trees near the sea the bald headed eagles have their eyries. All day long they fly screaming above the water. They are adroit fishermen, and swoop down in a flash to catch their prey.

If you take a sail boat from Alberni, and the wind is fair, you may go for twenty miles or more up the coast and stop, if you will, at the mouth of one of the creeks, lowering your sail and rowing into the little harbor and up a bit, where you must pick your way, for the streams are shallow in places. The scenery between the wooded banks is like fairyland. On either side the trees grow tall and close, the sunlight shifting through their branches on a carpet of pale moss; turning presently you pass between great cliffs of barren rock, the water below deep and black and still; then suddenly the rocks are gone and the banks are gently sloping and green to the water's edge, with feathery maiden-hair fern, and sweet leaves with their spiky white flowers. At the end of the journey you come upon a tumultuous water-fall, laughing and leaping around moss-covered rocks that have fallen hundreds of years ago. All through the summer trout are in the streams, and in the fall the creeks teem with salmon.

You may take a horse, or a horse and trap, and go out scores of miles upon roads where driving and riding is perfection. The deer will probably come down through the thicket and watch you curiously, and you may catch a glimpse of a big, awkward, black form running with wonderful alacrity through the timber to the bottom land's? The mother grouse will call her children from the banks at the roadside, and, a little fluttering throng, they follow her somewhere into the shadow. Blackberry vines grow along the path, the berries, luscious and deeply colored, thick upon them. Clumps of thimbleberries are in the moist places, and wild gooseberries abound. In the spring the ground is white with trillia; in the summer the keynote of color is in the red tiger lily, stately and tall.

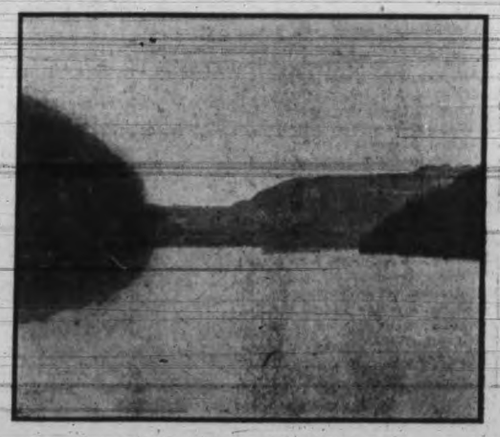
Truly beautiful is the country on every side, mountain, hill, valley and wood, stream and river and sea. The scenery, always lovely, is infinitely varied, and charms us at every turn by its marvelous novelty. For poet or painter, for traveller, fisherman or hunter, the journey along the West Coast is all that could be desired.

N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN.

IN CAMP.

ON ALBERNI CANAL.

COOS CREEK.



LAKE CAMERON ON THE TRAIL.

LAUGHTER AS A MORAL POWER.

Is laughter immoral? That is a very important objection urged against comedy from generation to generation. It is not only not immoral, but it is the preservation of morals to cultivate by use a faculty for all sorts of laughter. It is the hallucination of prevalent evil which drives men to despair. Now, evil always seems to be prevalent when you scrutinize it, for scrutiny involves confined attention to what lies immediately under the lens in the focused light. Being wherever we see, we surmise, nay, affirm it to be everywhere. But were it really everywhere you and I could not be here to express such an opinion. Clearly the thing to do then is to belittle the evil by fair means and foul, to undignify it and so rob it of its horrors that we shall not lose wits or heart. By laughing at the evil we get rid of the false impressions of its omnipotence, we get a little courage and our despair turns a somersault up into glory from the swinging trapeze of faith.—W. N. Guthrie, in International Quarterly.

A BAVARIAN SUPERSTITION.

In Bavaria some very odd superstitions still survive, as the following incident shows:

A rooster belonging to a neighbor flew into a barnyard the other day, and after scratching in the straw a few minutes hopped on to the back of a cow that was lying down and began to crow.

At that moment the farmer's wife entered the yard, and at the sight of the bird on the cow's back she exclaimed: "Now I know what has caused everything to go wrong with me for the last month. My children have been sick, my husband has been very cross, the cows have given hardly any milk, one of the horses has died, and all this trouble has been caused by this wretched rooster, which is nothing else but a witch in disguise. However, I'll fix it."

With these words, she summoned the farm servants, and told them to catch the rooster, which they finally did after a good deal of work.

Then she said there was only one punishment prescribed for a witch who assumed the form of a bird, and that was that she should be burned alive.

The servants agreed with her, and the result was that the unfortunate rooster was taken into the kitchen, and put into a cauldron of boiling water.

That evening the owner of the rooster heard of its fate, and at once began suit against the farmer's wife.

In this way it became known that many persons in Bavaria still firmly believe in the existence of witches, wizards and evil spirits.

GUARDING BANK VAULTS.

A new application of electricity to the protection of safe deposits is now in use in the United States treasury department. Its aim and effect is to guarantee that if any attempt is made to enter the strong rooms where the deposits are kept an alarm shall immediately be given. To this end the vaults are lined with hard wood, tightly joined at every corner. Inside this lining is laid a thin coat of tin foil, and on the tin foil is placed a fine netting or screen of wires, every wire of which is carefully joined and highly poished. Over this screen of wire mesh another lining of hard wood is placed. The wires run continuously in every strand, from the floor up the sides, and join corresponding wires at the ceiling of the vault. At a point on top there is a feed-wire, which connects with the wires of the netting and forms a complete circuit. This feed-wire, which connects with the wires of the netting and forms a complete circuit. This feed-wire leads off from the vault to a central station, at which a mild current of electricity is generated. The current is alternating. Three times every five minutes it is varied, so that no succeeding five minutes will correspond with another five minutes. A contrivance is placed at the top of the vault which will automatically give notification at the central station if the electrical apparatus fails to work, or if the currents fail to charge all the wires in alternating shocks. Thus, if the walls, ceiling, or floor of the vault are tampered with an alarm is rung at the station.

HIS HERO!

One of the novelists, referring to his hero says:

His countenance fell.
His voice broke.
His heart sank.
His hair rose.
His eyes blazed.
His words burned.
His blood froze.

After reading this, one is puzzled to know whether the hero was a plumber, a bankrupt, or a human thermometer.—Memphis Commercial.

SUICIDE AMONG DOCTORS.

Suicide among physicians is notably on the increase in England. The reason is not far to seek. It has recently been shown that a doctor who might calculate on an income of over $1,000 a few years ago can count to-day, in corresponding circumstances, on only something over $500. The simple causes of this are two: First, and most important, the increased health of the country at large, and the diminishing death rate. The medical profession, as a matter of fact, is working in these days of preventive medicine in the direction of its own extinction.

When the last anopheles mosquito, for instance, is killed and malaria passes into history, most of the doctors of the tropics may pack up their baggage and depart. Another cause is in the multiplication of the universities to whose interest it is to turn out as many graduates as possible, and the increasing competition which ensues. And, again, the hospitals are daily being used more and more by people who can afford to pay.—London Chronicle.

Greenway and His Ways

The people of Ontario know little of Hon. Thos. Greenway, save what they have read in the press. It is well on to twenty-five years since he left his province for Manitoba, after a term in the House of Commons. When the Manitoba school agitation was at its height, Greenway paid frequent visits to Ottawa and Toronto. He was the bane of newspapermen whose editors sent them to interview the silent man from Winnipeg. There are many politicians who refuse to talk for publication. Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not often accord an interview to any Canadan journalist. Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat both were difficult subjects. But all three would converse, although they would "say nothing." Greenway was different. He would simply sit stolidly in his chair, chew the end of the cigar that he is never without, and decline to talk at all. His answers were monosyllabic, and he usually began and ended by brusquely remarking: "I've nothing to say." Once a reporter from a paper that had always been rather friendly to him, appeared at the Queen's hotel with a note from the managing editor, asking the Premier, as a personal favor, to give the paper an interview on the latest phase of the school question. The letter was duly presented and read by Greenway. He considered for a minute and then slowly said: "Well, Mr. So-and-So knows that I don't like giving interviews, but, as he makes a personal matter of it, I'll have to break my rule. I'll do this: You come down to the hotel at seven this evening and you'll find your interview waitten out for you. It will be addressed to you, and the clerk will hand it over. I'm pressed for time now, and I have to leave for New York this evening. But I'll write the interview all right enough."

Highly elated, the reporter thanked Greenway, took his hat and left. At seven o'clock he turned up; asked for the note which Mr. Greenway had left for him, and was handed an envelope. Inside he found a half-sheet of note-paper. On it were scrawled perhaps fifty words. They ran somewhat in this wise:

Hon. Thos. Greenway, being interviewed this afternoon on the condition of the school question, said that in its present shape it could not be discussed. The case is now before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and should not be canvassed until judgment shall have been rendered.

Of course, the reporter was intensely disgusted. Greenway had left town, and the luckless newspaperman could do nothing out return to the office with the useless interview. He expected trouble with his chief, but that gentleman knew Greenway so well that he only smiled when his subordinate told the story. The managing editor had taken a chance and Greenway had outwitted him. The next time the reporter met the Premier he thanked him very politely for his courtesy. "Well," said Greenway, "I did what I promised. You have very good sense in not being angry about it. Come and have a drink." Since he has been in opposition Mr. Greenway is by no means as reticent as when he was at the head of the Manitoba cabinet. He talks pretty freely to men whom he can trust, and he has some pretty harsh things to say of some of his own associates. The politics of Manitoba, like those of any small province, are influenced by all sorts of personal and non-political issues, which get diagonally across the party organizations. Thus Hugh John Macdonald always had a number of Liberals with him, although they were Laurier men in Federal affairs. "The smaller the pit," said Joseph Howe, "the fiercer the rats fight." And so it is in the smaller provinces. Personal antagonisms are bitter—so bitter that the man who is used to the more expansive field at Ottawa finds a certain degree of difficulty in understanding why these politicians take things so very seriously. Perhaps the unrestrained—to use a mild term—language of the party newspapers has something to do with it. The readers must demand "hot stuff," and they get it. The editors go in for the execution of the duties in the slangwhanging style that was in vogue in Ontario when the majority of men to-day were boys. The politicans want that sort of thing, and the editors, in their desire to make as strong a fight as possible, go the politicians one better. Ontario newspapers are not altogether free from acrimony, even in these advanced days. But they cannot compete with some of the journals of the smaller provinces.—Toronto News.

SIR E. L. ELLIOT.

It is undoubtedly a good thing for the cavalry arm of the service in India that Sir Edward Locke Elliot is to be continued in his post as inspector-general of cavalry. Sir Edward's five years' term expired on March 31st, but he was called away for two years to the war in South Africa, and it has now been arranged that this period shall be "allowed out." This brilliant cavalry officer has a rare record of dashing successes in the field, and he was one of the few men of whom Dewet had any real fear. He is a quiet worker, and it is a wise move to give him an opportunity of impressing his freshly-gained experience in South Africa on the mounted forces in India. Sir Edward has long enjoyed the distinction of being the best steeplechase rider in India, and he has the advantage of being able to ride at jockey weight.

Although the Pope has no less than £20,000 per annum at his disposal, it is said that his own personal expenses are not more than £10 a month.

Handy Men's Life Afloat

Very few people who talk about "Jack, the Handy Man," have any idea of the amount of trouble that it takes to make "Jack" the man he is. They catch him young in the first place, for he joins between 15 and 16, and has to sign on for 12 years; but his term of service only counts from the time he is 18. He is a free man at 30 if he wills it so. And how does he spend his days when afloat?

Landsmen only see Jack rolling along contentedly, dressed either in snow-white "ducks" or in navy-blue serge, a picture of neat picturesqueness. Most longshoremen like "our Jack"—he is such a good fellow, as a rule; so natty, so civil, so manly with a breezy manliness that is all his own; a heritage of the sea. If folks who live ashore only knew what a man-o'-war's man's life is afloat they would like him and honor him even more than they do, for "Jack" is a toiler, a worker; no fancy drone. He earns every shilling he gets, every crust he eats, every stitch he wears—earns it by the sweat of his brow; and so do his officers. Talk about the work "Tommy" does, why "Tommy Atkins" has a dream life of laziness compared to "Jack," and that is why "Jack" is a better man by flood or field.

Training the Boys.

Here are the boys on deck now—a mixed lot, pretty much the same sort of boys you can pick up in towns and villages every day. They have not been at the game long, and it will take a lot of hard work to lick them into shape, but they will do in time. There is the snub-nosed boy, who looks as if he could be "cheeky" if he got half a chance to exercise his gifts; the long-nosed boy with the receding chin, who, if left to himself in a town, might easily drift into anything but a useful member of society; there is the boy with the narrow forehead and the projecting jaw; the bullet-headed boy; the boy with a head shaped like a pear; all kinds of boys, good, bad and indifferent—the pugnacious, the phlegmatic, the indifferent, the smart and the stupid. Look at them lined up on deck. The "cheeky" boy with the eye of a sparrow cocks his head and listens to the drill instructor with a knowing air. He would dearly like to throw a back-answer to the square-jawed man who is putting him through his paces, but he has tried it, and knows that six strokes of a stout cane will fall heavily over that part of his anatomy to which his long-suffering father used to apply the toe of his boot when the boy was home. Yes, he knows, because he has tried it, and he don't want any more of it—not just yet, because even now he loathes to sit down suddenly upon anything hard. He gets drilled; he gets hours of it. There in the open air, with the glowing sea air pouring into his lungs, he is taught to move, to stand, to walk, to work, to fight properly. He gets no idle time to concoct mischief. He has to scrub decks, paint, burnish guns, clean rifles. He is made as agile as a mountain goat, and as obedient to the world of command as an engine to its lever. He is taught to be natty in his dress, and he is made to make all his own clothing. He has to mend his own, and to be as handy with a needle and thread as he is with rifle and cutlass. "Come along with me, we're going to inspect 'kits.' Look here." Boy after boy stands with all his kit—socks, shirts, singlets, trousers, jackets, caps, shoes—spread out in front of him. My friend the lieutenant inspects them. If a shirt be dirty, woe to that boy; he has to wash his own and iron his own. No use to say that his mother or his sister used to do all that for him at home. His mother is not afloat with him, and he has to do it for himself, and do it, too, as well as any laundryman. Is his shirt ragged? Ah, it is, and he is going to catch it. I can see the squall gathering on the lieutenant's brow. "Dirty and untidy," he snaps, "you young rascal. Here, corporal, see to this." A police corporal does see to it. That boy's kit won't contain any dirty shirts or ragged clothing for some time to come. Early and late they are kept up to the mark, not nigger-driven, but soundly worked and safely taught.

The Finished Article.

"Come and see 'Jack,' the finished article, down in his own particular domain." Here we are on the mess deck, where Jack is at home. What a funny sight it is! Every hole and corner is occupied. Some are messing in an angle that looks like the corner of a half-filled barn; others are mending boots, for "Jack" is a good cobbler, and has been taught that work amongst other things. Further along there you notice a man who has started a little barber's stall, where he will shave you, or cut you hair, set your razor, or sell you a bottle of scent. He does all those things in his spare time, and makes a nice penny out of his more indolent comrades. Some are shaving themselves; others reading books from the ship's library, or books of their own. But, wonder of wonders! Look over there, fully a dozen sewing machines are in full swing. Big bluejackets, little bluejackets, bluejackets of all sizes are at work with those sewing machines. They sit flat on their beam ends on the deck, with their legs sprawled out, whilst they work the machine with one hand and guide the cloth with the other. They don't sit straddle legged like tailors, but squat, with their legs all adrift. One is making a pair of cloth trousers for shore work; another is running up the sleeves of a jacket; a third is making a pair of white trousers, and all are busy. They look funny, those big, strong, bronzed chaps, with hands tanned and tarry, as big as a boy's saddle flaps, hands that an hour ago I had seen hurling great, heavy shells from one spot to the other, hands that could grip like a vice on oar or gun. It was funny. I had often seen the small, thin hands of factory girls at such work, but "Jack" was as natty, a good deal nattier, in fact, than many a girl he had left behind him when it came to the manipulation of the sewing machine.

"Jack" and the Patch.

That's a picture over there. I wish I could use a pencil. Two tars, both big, fat fellows, who could pretty nearly throw a bullock if it came to a trial of strength, are sitting at ease. They have their seats on the deck, their backs against an iron bulkhead, their bare heels on the floor. One has a big, round, red face. "Peony" his messmates call him behind his back. His eyes are jolly and full of mirth, his clean-shaven lips are thick, and look like india-rubber bands, his teeth are not guiltless of tobacco stains. He has a chin, though you only discern it now and then by watching for it to come out of the layers of fat on his throat.

"Peony" wears his sailor cap well back upon his head, and as he works he looks like an embodied laugh, a jovial sea smile in trousers. In his india-rubber lips he carries a needle and thread, in his right hand he holds a pair of blue pants, and in his left a big patch; a pair of scissors dangles from his waistbelt. He measures the hole with the patch, and finds that there is more hole than material to fill it. His face is a study. He sticks the needle in the front of his shirt, and screws his mouth up and whistles, with his head all on one side. "Peony" is evidently in a tight place if his patch is not. The other fellow is big and fat and dark. His clean-shaven jaws and lips are cast in a dismal mould. He has the air of a married man who is eternally expecting bad news from home. He wears his round sailor cap drawn right down over his beetle brows. He is examining a sock that would be a real good one if it had a new heel and toe, and wasn't so frayed in the shank. A ball of worsted and a darning needle are in his lap. "Peony" looks at his messmate and then at the sock, and laughs. The sad one looks at "Peony's" pants and the patch, and sighs; each taking life in his own way. But I liked the laugh best. Their size, their strength, and the nature of their task made the scene incongruous, reminding me of a big nigger I once saw nursing a puny baby on a doorstep, whilst his wife was shovelling dirt out of a drain.

HIGH DIVING IS DANGEROUS.

Few Have Special Aptitude Which Allows Indulgence With Impunity.

"Except for those who have an especial aptitude for it—and there are few—high diving is a dangerous pastime to indulge in," said a New York diving expert to a reporter the other day. "A good diver may occasionally lose his balance, but, being generally coolheaded, he can regain it, or at any rate sufficiently so to prevent injury to himself. Many of our young men and women who go to the seaside in the summer for the bathing to be had come away permanently injured for life by having recklessly indulged in high diving, and few of them, as a rule, are able to explain how they received their injuries. In the majority of cases deafness is the most frequent injury inflicted by diving. The cause of this is that few find it easy to drop the head sufficiently to get it well between the arms. The result is they receive some tremendous blows on the head, and if the water is struck a bit sideways the ear gets most of the concussion, and the result will frequently be a rupture of the meembrane of the tympanum. A good preventive for such an accident is to place in the ears a little medicated wool or cotton dipped in oil. Another injury to health caused frequently by diving arises from getting large quantities of water into the lungs. The extent of the harm done in cases of this sort depends on the condition of the water as to its cleanliness. I have often seen boys at Coney island, for instance, dive into the water at places where it was absolutely filthy from the evacuation of drainage into it. The danger to health, especially to those with not overstrong constitutions, can readily be seen. But I am digressing. The higher the dive the longer, of course, will be the duration under water. Now an inexperienced diver is rarely able to hold his breath under water for more than a second or two at a time, and if the dive is an unusually high one he will, in nine cases out of ten, give up the struggle in trying to retain his breath, and invariably, too, just before his head reaches the surface. The result not infrequently is that the water that has escaped into his lungs and stomach is far more than is good for him, and to many it is positively injurious.

"The best think I know of to bring one quickly to the surface in high diving is to have a piece of cork fastened under each armpit. Corks weighing four ounces each are sufficiently strong in buoyancy for a man of 150 pounds in weight. There are many devices by which the corks can be kept secured under the armpits. Perhaps the simplest is to sew each cork into a tight-fitting canvas or cotton bag, and then, again, sew each bag on to the bathing suit by a couple of strands, allowing the strands to run over the shoulders.

"Those with weak hearts," the expert added, "cannot be too strongly advised against high diving. The spring, the rush through space, the break, and the entering and cleaving of the water are altogether too exciting for weak hearts, and especially so in cold weather."—New York Times.

"My new play is sure to make a hit," said the eminent actress; "it gives me an opportunity to show twenty superb gowns." "Gracious! how many scenes do you appear in?" "Only five, but one of them's a scene at the dressmaker's."

"I have a feeling that my country is calling me," said the would-be office-seeker. "Perhaps it's only a twitch of your old rheumatism," replied his wife. "Get that liniment, and rub yourself."

Away With Catarrh!

IT'S LOATHSOME. IT'S DISGUSTING. INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE SECURED BY THE USE OF DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes.

Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—11.

In a Fog at Sea

"I was the last passenger to go on board," said a returning traveller; "the gangplank was hauled in. An officer up on the bridge, in a quiet voice, gave the command to 'cast off,' the standby signal was telegraphed to the engine room. 'All clear,' came from the officer on the deck, the go ahead signal of two short, sharp clangs of the bell was given, there was a throb of the great engines below, the water in the dock was churned into foam and slowly the great mass of iron, steel and wood composing the good steamship moved out into the blue waters of the sea.

"Gradually the decks were deserted as night came on, and with the others I sought my stateroom, away down in the very heart of the ship. Probably I had been asleep a half hour when I was awakened by the sounding of the whistle of the ship. I listened; I took up my watch and timed the duration of the blasts—three-quarters of a minute—silence, and a quarter of a minute, boom, boom, boom—the deep bass voice of that whistle far above me shouted out its note of warning. And why? For the reason that the fog had settled down thick—fog, the bane of the ocean greyhound, had taken possession of the surface of the waters, and it required precaution in the superlative degree lest another ship should suddenly crash down upon us or we into them. Such has happened time and again.

"The booming of that whistle continued all the night long—boom, boom, boom—unceasingly, incessantly—and it never varied the time—three-quarters of a minute—silence, one-quarter, boom, boom, boom. It was so regular that I became accustomed to it, as a person will do listening to a continuous noise, and I dropped off to sleep. I arose in the morning early, before most of the passengers. It was fog, fog, thick, drizzly and wet—so thick that I could recognize nothing except water, looking down over the side of the ship, at that. I noticed that upon the bridge there were four or five officers in uniform, each with a telescope poised in a different direction, endeavoring to find an opening in the sheet of darkness, while the sonorous boom of the whistle shocked the very air.

"But, hark!—there was an answering note—boom, boof—away in the distance. I endeavored to ascertain the particular point from which it came. I went over to the port side. I listened there until it had sounded perhaps a half dozen times; then I went to the starboard; it was impossible for me to be certain; I glanced up at the officers on the bridge; they were then gazing all in the same direction. Then I noticed that the speed of the ship had been perceptibly reduced; the vibrations of the great engines below were slower, the boom was becoming more distinct, the blasts had been altered to sounds quicker and sharper, but the fog was dense, closer and more compact.

"The steam, when less was being used for the engines, was escaping from the boilers, and between that and the sound of the whistles the noise was indeed terrific, but the officers were calm and smiling. Amid all this din, however, I noticed that the boom of the whistle of the strange steamship was becoming more distinct—closer, apparently; alarmingly closer, to me—and that I could not recognize the boom of the stranger from our own. Then the bell in the engine room jingled, the officers laid down their glasses, the escaping steam suddenly ceased, the vibration quickened and the steamship forged ahead. The next boom of the stranger was fainter, fainter; then I knew that we had passed—passed close, passed safely—but I saw nothing, nothing but fog, and I thanked God that there were men on that bridge who were capable and knew their duty.

"Day after day, night after night, that fog lay thick around us, close, wet and drizzly. When we reached the banks of Newfoundland the speed was somewhat reduced, but it was still fast enough to be dangerous. The many small craft, fishermen who inhabit these waters, take very little precaution, but we sped on, seeing nothing but ourselves and the everlasting fog, sounding our terrible notes of warning.

"It was about 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the fifth day out. I was near the stern of the ship; close beside me there was an apparatus made of a cast iron cogwheel, probably about eighteen inches in diameter, a hand crank fastened on each side, this wheel meshed into a smaller cogged wheel, upon the journal of which were two disks of metal, probably four inches apart; wound around this journal and between the disks there seemed to be a continuous coil of fine bright silvered wire; the whole of this machinery was fastened together and securely bolted to the deck floor.

"An officer came aft, looked over the machine, adjusted it in different places; another officer came holding an iron tube-like apparatus with a brass ring in one end; he fastened the free end of the wire to this ring; then he carried it to the rail and dropped it overboard, down into the seething waters below; instantly the disks began to revolve; the wire ran off with a whizz and stretched away back into the waters at an angle of about thirty degrees. The officer stood at the brake on the wheel; in a few minutes he suddenly applied this brake and the machinery stopped; a sailor seized each of the cranks, and they wound that wire back upon the disks in about the same time it had taken to run off; the iron tube came up over the stern; the officer seized it quickly, opened a cup off the end, and drew out therefrom a glass tube about the size of a lead pencil and about three feet in length. He looked at it a moment, and spoke smartly the words 'Ninety-six!' Another officer stood by the charthouse with his mouth close to a speaking tube; he spoke into that tube very distinctly, 'Ninety-six fathoms, sir!' This tube I at once understood communicated with the officer on the bridge. Then it dawned upon me that I had witnessed the practical working of Sir Wm. Thompson's deep sea sounding machine, such a vast improvement over the old fifty pounds of lead on the end of a rope, and which could not give the depth of water unless the ship was at a standstill.

"With Lord Kelvin's machine it is practicable with a speed of over twenty knots to ascertain the depth of water over which the ship is sailing. Seeing me much interested in the work of these officers and sailors, the chief invited me into the chartroom, and explained to me as he loaded up a second tube that the glass tube was hollow and filled with a colored liquid or other substance; this substance had the property of allowing itself to be compressed longitudinally in the glass tube; the weight of water above it was the motive power, and the deeper that tube sank in the water the shorter became the liquid. A small button placed in the tube on top of the liquid was dragged down and remained at its lowest point while the glass was being brought to the surface. This button, therefore, marked the contraction of the liquid, and the depth of the water was determined therefrom.

"Again the machine was dropped overboard. The moment it touched the bottom, which was indicated to the observer by a slight tremor in the wire, it was wound up again, and 'Ninety fathoms, sir,' was communicated to the bridge. As soon as one machine came up and was unhooked from the line, another was fastened on and dropped over, and it occurred to me that the depth of water was being known to the officers on the bridge about every quarter mile as we sped on.

"'Eighty-six fathoms, sir, still shoaling'; 'Eight fathoms, sir, eighty-nine fathoms, sir,' deepening again; 'Sixty-seven fathoms, sir;' the bottom of the sea was coming up again, the bells in the engine room jingled the motion of the ship decreased. 'Forty-two fathoms, sir,' slower yet; 'twenty-eight a half, sir,' and the bell struck out one long, loud stroke, the steam rushed up through the escape pipe, the throbbing of the engine ceased, the line was coming on board again. 'Nineteen a half, sir'; then the bell struck again, the ship went astern, and came to a standstill.

"The sea was smooth and glassy, and the water was becoming visible at a greater distance from the ship; in a short time it was clear enough to discern something besides water. 'Land on the starboard bow!' rang out from somewhere on board. I could see nothing, but in a few minutes there loomed up the bold and rugged cliffs of rock on land distant scarcely half a mile. There did not seem to be any beach or shore, straight up for I should say some hundreds of feet, with here and there a dark spot like a cluster of trees perched in an opening.

"Glasses were brought to bear in the direction of land; the officers on the bridge very shortly pointed in one particular direction. 'There she is!' came the exclamation. I looked in the direction indicated. I beheld the outlines of a great steamship similar to our own, her stern perched high underneath that terrible cliff, the stump of a broken mast, and a quantity of wreckage hanging over the side, the water all around her as smooth as a millpond; no indication of a storm now, but the white seagulls swooped over the intervening waters, the sun shone out bright and clear, and the sheen of gold on the stern of that great black object was clear to the eye. I could make it out, 'Scottish King, Glasgow.'

"'Was that steamship equipped as we are?' I inquired of the officer, 'and had she the apparatus for ascertaining her whereabouts when she ran in against the terrible cliff?' 'Yes,' said he, 'she had everything that was provided for catastrophes of that kind; she had all the safeguards that have been devised; she had a capable, careful captain and experienced officers; she is lying there upon the reefs, and soon there will be nothing left to tell the tale.

"'Our time may come, we cannot tell; there are a thousand and one ways by which this stout and staunch looking ship may be caused to lie just like the Scottish King.'

"The bell in the engine room rang out again, slowly the great liner gathered way, we bade adieu to the terrible looking shore, its rocks, its reefs and its wrecks, out again into the open sea, no booming of the whistle no fog, and the haven of Halifax loomed up next day."—New York Tribune.

CANADA'S METALLIC WEALTH.

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Little Girl (watching her mother fixing hatpins through her hat)—When will I be old enough, mummy, to have holes made in my head to keep my hat on?—Punch.

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Japan and Russia in the East

If we accept it as an axiom that we are unable to see ourselves as others see us, we may still regard others from the standpoint of a third party. In "the guard ports of the morn" it looks somewhat as if the Bear was preparing to make a meal of the Chrysanthemum, but if he attempts to assimilate this unaccustomed fare he will find it most remarkably hard of digestion. Blagovestchenk and Kishineff were well enough as there was nobody there to hit back, but in the Land of the Rising Sun are men who know the game, who have played the game, and are most decidedly prepared to play it again, and this time for all that it is worth. But evidently Russia's European ally is extremely nervous about the situation, and the Moniteur de la Flotte has set itself to prove that all is for the best in the best of all possible Far Easts. "If we were to believe certain reports which have recently appeared in the newspapers," says the ingenuous Moniteur, "it would appear as if Japan were actually contemplating a war with Russia in the near future, and was preparing for it. But these rumors are most decidedly contradicted by the cordial reception recently accorded by the Mikado to Gen. Kouropatkine, the Russian minister of war. But the prophets of war are not the least embarrassed by such a little thing as this; they maintain that the friendly attitude of the Japanese Sovereign covered dark and sinister designs on the part of the nation he represents." It is well to have an open mind, and it is distinctly charitable to believe no evil of one's neighbor; and one checks the rising sob as one reads that "we do not believe a word of it, but, on the contrary, are of opinion that everything points to a pacific attitude on the part of Japan." Having thus given the potential enemy of Russia credit for the noblest sentiments the writer now adopts quite a different attitude, and apparently wishes to prove that she could not fight if she wanted to do so. "We must agree," he goes on, "that the augmentation of the Japanese fleet has only been carried out by parliament with the very greatest difficulty, and if we inquire into the financial situation of Japan, and if we admit, as we are bound to do, that money is the sinews of war in the Far East as elsewhere, let us see if the Japanese exchequer is equal to the strain which it will be called upon to bear. To say that the development of Japan is one of the wonders of the world is merely to repeat a platitude." So far we can cordially agree with our Moniteur, as Japanese exports, which barely touched five millions one hundred thousand pounds sterling in 1872, rose to the immense sum of nearly fifty-one millions in 1902, and in the same period the imports rose from two millions to twenty-five millions. One may search the annals of commerce in vain for a parallel case. This immense advance in commerce had as its corollary a similar increase in railways and in her mercantile marine; in 1872 there were but thirty kilometres of railroad, in 1901 there were 5,900. In the year 1891 Japan possessed 865 sailing vessels and 586 steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 145,962 tons. In 1895 she possessed 722 sailing vessels and 745 steamers, of a gross tonnage of 212,925 tons. In 1899 she had 1,014 sailing vessels and 1,130 steamers, of a gross tonnage of 648,324 tons. Thus it will be seen that in eight years the total of her mercantile marine had increased by 345 per cent., the tonnage of steamers by 409 per cent. At the same time her internal industries have progressed in a not less astonishing manner, particularly in the direction of factories for the manufacture of articles which hitherto had exclusively been imported from abroad. All this our Moniteur freely admits, but when it comes to expenditure he proceeds to prove that Japan can by no possibility afford to go to war. "This extraordinary progress," he goes on to say, "is due very largely to the protection and succor of the state. The result is that the finances of Japan are in anything but a flourishing condition, inasmuch as military and naval expenditure has risen considerably; during the period 1893-1900 military expenditure has reached a total of sixty millions of pounds sterling; the budget of the army has tripled, that of the navy has quadrupled. In consequence of this taxation has risen by 175 per cent. On the day of the declaration of war Japan could not raise more than twenty-four millions sterling for the purpose of sustaining her forces upon a war footing, 'et cela en faisant fleche de tout bois.' Even to do this she must use five millions already allocated to her naval reserve, and must draw out all disposable funds from banks and savings' banks. These millions once disposed of she must fall back upon her ally, England, who would not fail to demand a heavy mortgage." So much for the financial side of the question; but it does not seem to occur to the Moniteur that even bankrupt states have put up a very fine fight ere this, neither does it remember that war money never stopped any one from going to war who wished to do so. Having raised a terrible monetary bogey, duly equipped it with a white sheet and lighted the lantern inside its turnip head, the Moniteur once more returns to the charge, this time with a full-fledged military spectre. "The Mikado must not forget," it continues, "that Russia has achieved the completion of its Trans-Siberian railway. Or rather," in a burst of candor, "very nearly. Also that this railway can be used for military purposes." Surely a somewhat unnecessary piece of information! "He (the Mikado) must not forget that the garrisons of Port Arthur and Manchuria are already very numerous, and can be easily reinforced." Pace the Moniteur, one expects that the Mikado knows just a little more on this subject than his would-be instructor. But now comes the greatest coup of all, and the Moniteur evidently means to make the Mikado's flesh creep this time. "Let him not forget that the Russian fleet in the Far East actually numbers fifty-three armed vessels, shortly to be reinforced by eleven torpedo boat destroyers, which are on the eve of quitting Cronstadt. In a very short time Russia will have in the immediate neighborhood of Japan nine battleships, eleven first-class cruisers, eight second-class cruisers, three gunboats, twenty-eight destroyers and twenty-two torpedo boats." It is difficult to discover whether the last paragraph of this remarkable article is "writ sarkastic" or not, as it runs thus: "These are peremptory arguments in favor of an essentially peaceful policy which Japan would do well to carefully consider. Nevertheless, we do not believe in those warlike rumors to which alarmists are lending themselves." A more remarkable article than this it would be hard to imagine, alternately warning and bullying the Japanese.

The Russians have fifty-three vessels of war in "Extreme Orient," their good friends and allies, the French, have twenty-four; is it possible that the Moniteur foreshadows that perhaps the Russian may wish his ally to come to his aid to smash this upstart among the nations who actually has a will and a policy which does not square with that of the bureaucracy of St. Petersburg? Very inconvenient will Japan prove should it end in war, and this the Moniteur known right well; hence the assumption of disbelief, the veiled threats and general sense of uneasiness which pervades the tone of the paper. They might, if they had been so minded, have completed a list of Japanese warships for the study of their allies, and spoken of the Mikasa and Asahi, of 15,200 tons; of the Hatsuse, of 15,000 tons; of the Shikishima, of 14,850 tons, of the Fuji and Yashima, of 12,500 tons, of those fine cruisers the Asama and Tokiwa, of 9,750 tons, and of many another staunch Japanese vessel, the products mostly of our great English shipyards. But they set out to frighten the Japanese; this, in the opinion of any one who knows them well, is not an easy task. The Moniteur had really better try this game on somebody else; it is not likely to succeed in the Land of the Rising Sun.

BIT OF FRENCH HISTORY.

An Empire Lost for Want of Right Sort of Riding Habit.

An old legend, which makes no pretence to truth, tells how a kingdom was lost for want of a horseshoe nail. But a recent volume of sober historical and biographical purpose, written by Count d'Herisson, makes it appear that the Empress Eugenie, after the battle of Sedan, lost the chance to preserve the Empire for her husband by not possessing exactly the right sort of riding habit. It was the evening of September 3rd, 1870.

The news of the surrender of the French army and of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan had spread about Paris. The city was excited and there was talk of a revolution and the banishment of the Imperial family. At this juncture Emile de Girardin, a man who was trusted by the Empress, and who had had no little experience during previous changes of government, arrived at the palace of the Tuileries. "If your Majesty were to appear on horseback in the midst of the people," Girardin said, "and announce the abdiction of the Emperor in favor of the Prince Imperial, your own assumption of the title of Empress Regent, and the appointment of Thiers as Prime Minister, the Empire might be saved. Something must be done to turn the tide."

The Empress accepted the advice. But when this leader of the world's fashion sought for a proper costume for her performance, it could not be found. The only riding habit in the Tuileries was a fantastic one of green, embroidered with gold and silver, made for a festal hunting occasion, and the hat was a not less fantastic three-cornered affair of the epoch of Louis Quinze. The Empress felt that it would not do to appear in this garb on such an occasion. Her appearance in it might have the opposite effect upon the people from that which she intended. The plan had to be given up; the Empress and the Prince Imperial were banished, and the Napoleonic Empire was at an end.—London Society.

IRON TREE OF VIENNA.

Hardly the world over could there be found a tree which has come into more intimate connection with the youth desirous of success in life than the curious iron tree of Vienna. For in the old days, when it was the custom of every apprentice who had attained to some degree of proficiency in his trade to bid farewell to family and friends and set out on foot to seek his fortune, he went before leaving the city and drove a nail into this tree's trunk.

Should the nail then drive straight the act was regarded as especially ominous of success and that his road over difficulties would prove smooth, but when it bent or broke in the driving the face of the apprentice turned suddenly awry, he believing that either he would fail utterly in life or that success would only come to him late and through most difficult channels.

In the remnant of the tree which now remains, so many nails have been driven that not a vestige of its original wood can be seen. Literally its surface is hard as nails, while the community of those it presents is one heterogeneous, fairly striving with each other for place and prominence.

The oldest known petroleum well is that at Zante, one of the Ionian Islands. Oil has been obtained from it for nearly 3,000 years.

In the palm of the hand there are 2,500 pores to the square inch. If these pores were united end to end they would measure about five miles.

Of the 353,462 vessels using British ports 278,688 are in the coasting trade.

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No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

Hudson's Bay to Be Explored

Recently the steamer Neptune left Halifax on a cruise from which she is not expected to return in less than a twelvemonth. She is bound for Hudson's Bay, that inland sea which, geographically, though not yet commercially, is to North America what the Baltic is to Europe. To the Neptune the ice fields of the North will be no strange environment. The business for which she was built—that of the Newfoundland sealing trade—has often taken the staunch little craft on voyages among the floes and bergs off the coast of Labrador. This time, however, she goes on no private enterprise. She is employed in the service of the Dominion government, for whom she carries a party commissioned to investigate sundry conditions in the waters and on the shores of the Canadian sea. At the head of this party is Mr. A. P. Low, geologist. He is well qualified to make a study of the rock formation and evidences of mineral deposits in that region, for both as a member of the geological survey staff and as the expert of a syndicate of capitalists, has he made explorations in Northern Labrador in past years. Captain S. W. Bartlett, who commands the Neptune, will transport the party according to Mr. Low's instructions. The first stopping-place is to be at Nachbak, N. lat. 58 degrees, about 100 miles south of the entrance to Hudson's Strait. Here an Esquimaux interpreter will be taken on board.

Information Sought.

Mr. Low is accompanied by the following other men of science: Mr. C. F. King, as assistant-geologist; Mr. A. Halkett, biologist; Dr. L. E. Borden, physician; Dr. G. B. Faribault, assistant-physician; Mr. G. F. Caldwell, photographer. They are to learn as much as possible of the resources of the bay and its coasts. Of these we already have much knowledge, acquired by the Hudson's Bay Company, by former government expeditions and by private prospecting parties. But, of course, the work of exploring that vast tract of sea and land by the methods and with the instrumentalities of science has only begun. What we know of it at present may seem an infinitesimal part of the sum to which our knowledge of it shall grow in the next five years. Expeditions were sent to Hudson's Bay in 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1897, and all of them added something to our knowledge of the geology, the economic minerals, and the life of the region. Mr. Low was in the expedition of 1897, and collected a large number of zoological specimens. Besides the search for minerals and the study of the fisheries, the duties of the present expedition will include the inspection of the whaling stations. In times gone by the whalers came largely from Dundee, Scotland. Nowadays, as for years past, they come from New Bedford, and other points on the New England coast. It is not well to let them get the idea that they have prescriptive rights in that part of Canada. Nor should they be allowed to trade with the natives, for there is no way of preventing smuggling. Lieut. Gordon, who commanded the expedition of 1886 showed that for 25 years before that, four or five American ships came annually to the whaling stations and carried on trade with the Esquimaux. He advised that a government vessel be sent every year to regulate the fisheries and carry on survey work.

Navigation of the Strajts.

This expedition is not required to give special attention to the conditions of navigation in Hudson's Straits. Upon that subject Lieut. Gordon's report is probably final. He made three voyages to the bay, the chief purpose of them being to find out the period of navigation and the best way of meeting the difficulties at the beginning and the end of the period. He reported the opening of the season to be between the first and tenth of July, and the close to be in the first week of October. Vessels should be well strengthened forward, have wooden sheathing and be very full under the counter. In his opinion they should be of not more than 2,000 tons gross. But after the close of the season he defines he considers the risk great. Once the old ice from Fox Channel enters the west end of the Straits and becomes cemented into a solid floe by the formation of young ice between the pains, the most powerful vessel cannot free itself. After the beginning of October, too, the daylight shortens and snowstorms become frequent. The tidal currents and the faulty working of the compass in the steel or iron ship in that latitude complicate the difficulties. Captain Markham, R. N., was on board the "Alert" with Lieut. Gordon, the captain being a director of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company. He left the "Alert" at York Factory, and went by way of the Hayes river boat and canoe route to Winnipeg.

Expedition of 1897.

In 1897 Dr. Wakeham was sent in the Diana. His mission also was to inquire into the length of the Straits' open season. His attempt to force a way through the Straits earlier than the date fixed by Lieut. Gordon was a success, but it was really a negative demonstration that Lieut. Gordon's limit was about right. In fact, Dr. Wakeham states in his report that Lieut. Gordon's report settled the matter. The Diana left Halifax on the 3rd of June, 1897, and it was not till the 22nd that she was able to reach the entrance of the Straits. It took from that date till the 13th of July for the vessel to work her way to the waters of the bay. No vessel engaged in commerce could afford to spend so long a time, so great a consumption of coal and supplies to say nothing of the risk and the wear and tear in traveling so short a distance. There may be years when the channel is sufficiently open before the first of July, but navigation in June, though possible, is scarcely safe or profitable. Dr. Wakeham's fall voyage was made later, as his spring voyage was made earlier, than the season marked by Lieut. Gordon. He made a trip inward, indeed, between the 15th and the 23rd of October, and his last outward trip, beginning on the 23rd of October, was completed on the 31st. But the autumn of 1897 seems to have been exceptionally open in that part of the sea. In some years the Straits are impassible even in the first week of July, as Capt. Gordon found in 1885, his vessel having been held fast in the pack from the 15th June to the 6th of July. As for the other end of the season, Dr. Wakeham says the 20th of October is an extreme limit for safe navigation.

Quite the best dressed woman in Europe is the Queen of Portugal, who, instead of instructing shopkeepers to call upon her with samples of their wares, goes to the shops herself in order that she may see everything that there is to see. The Queen, by the way, was born at Twickenham.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

KING EDWARD VII.

FOR KING and PEOPLE

Who Suffer From NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and DYSPEPSIA.

..MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL..

Pandora Range.

Broiler or Toasting Door.

A broiler or toasting door, to be of any practical value in a range must be so constructed that the steak or bread can be placed immediately over the live coals—broiling and toasting should be done quickly to be done well.

Broiling door in the Pandora is so constructed that a broiler can be placed almost on the coals if desirable, and the door is large enough to admit any style of broiler—a thick, juicy steak can be broiled to retain all its rich, natural flavor and bread can be toasted with that appetizing brown, so hard to get just right, if done in the ordinary range.

Pandora range is fitted with enameled reservoir, triple triangular grates and steel warming closet, features found on no other range.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Booklet Free.

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"KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS."

Order from Turner Beeton & Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made application to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the construction of a wharf in the harbor of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that plans thereof and a description of the site of the proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Victoria, in the said Province.

By order.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

1903. 1903.

Provincial Exhibition

Under the Auspices of

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF B. C.,

Will Be Held at

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

Sept. 29 and 30, Oct. 1 and 2.

$20,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS. **$20,000**

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

A Round-of Pleasure for Four Whole Days.

Lacrosse Tournament, Shamrocks, of Montreal, Vancouver Lacrosse Club, Westminster Lacrosse Clubs, Fire Works, Baseball, Children's Sports, Magnificent Illuminations, Grand Concert each evening. Special Attractions. Monster Excursion from all points at greatly reduced rates.

No Entrance Fee Charged for Exhibits.

Executive: T. J. Trapp, President; Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Holmes, Ald. Wilson, G. D. Brymner, W. J. Mathers, R. F. Anderson, W. R. Gilley, L. A. Lewis, D. S. Curtis, C. A. Welsh, Geo. Adams, John Reid, W. A. D. Jones, J. A. Cunningham.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to

T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Victoria, 28th August, 1903.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Victoria, 28th August, 1903.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a transfer from Caroline Fernando to me, of Victoria, of the license held by her to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonial Metropole Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 4th day of Sept., 1903.

SAMUEL J. WALDRON.

No. 223.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that "The Southern Mutual Investment Company of Lexington, Kentucky," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Lexington, State of Kentucky, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Joseph Peirson, Agent, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

The issuing and selling, with right of redemption, certificates of membership in the corporation, subject to the terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in the by-laws thereof, which terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations shall also be expressed upon the face of said certificates of membership and constitute a part thereof; also the buying and selling of real estate and personal property, bonds, stocks and securities of all kinds, and the investment of the accumulations and surplus in real estate and personal property, stocks, bonds and other securities.

Try Us With the Dollar Watch

Cash Returned If Not Satisfactory.

These Watches will be only here a few days. We bought them at an advantage and offer the public the same privilege. The usual selling price is $2.00. We offer them for $1.00.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store

63 and 65 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Do You Want

Your house wired?
An electric door bell?
Electric burglar alarms?
A telephone from office to warehouse?
A telephone from house to stable?
An electric motor to run a sewing machine or to operate a lathe?
We can supply you with anything electrical.
Let us hear from you.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

INCORPORATED 1869

The Royal Bank of Canada.

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THOMAS E. KENNY, - - - - - President.
EDSON L. PEACE, - - - General Manager.

CAPITAL PAID UP	$2,828,130
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	2,956,584
TOTAL ASSETS	22,900,000

The Royal Bank of Canada undertakes all kinds of Banking business and having 44 Branches in Canada, and Correspondents throughout the world, is in a position to offer every facility for the collection and negotiation of domestic and foreign bills.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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VICTORIA, B. C. 59 Wharf St., Telephone, 737.

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Manufacturers' Agents, Appraisers, Etc., Marine Stationary Engines (all types and capacities), Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Hydraulic Machinery for every service; Iron and Steel Plates, Bars and Shapes; Steel Rails, Billets Blooms, Forgings, Etc.; Elevating and Conveying Machinery; Steam Vessels, Yachts and Vessels for Every Service; Hardware and Engineering Specialties.

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GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works:

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Never Be Behind the Times

When you have determined upon acquiring a bathtub—as who will not?—don't get the antiquated painted kind, but buy a modern porcelain lined tub such as we are pleased to sell you. The difference in luxury more than exceeds the difference in cost.

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Have just received the latest

"Iron Age" Cultivator, Seed Drills and Wheel Hoe

Don't fail to call, examine, and obtain prices.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Senator and the Bath

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we shall take a look at the senators' bathroom. Don't be alarmed! There's nobody in the tub. Nothing will occur which need bring a blush to the cheek of innocence. It's after dinner, and the old fellows are, most of them, stealing forty winks of beauty sleep. Besides, no wise man bathes until digestion has been at work two hours.

The room, you will observe, is on the eastern pavilion of the legislative building. It faces the campus. It has that desirable southern aspect which costs a dollar a week more in boarding-houses. It gets all the sunshine that is going, so that if water fails to refresh, one may bask in the rays of the great luminary of day and steep himself in the strength of the solar system. Being situated in the basement, the room is cool. This is a good thing in case of megrims, asthma, hay fever, and other senile ailments. The place is excellently chosen to suit everybody. It answers all the requirements of an advanced therapy. It breathes an atmosphere of rest and remoteness, like a sanitarium; it is quiet and exclusive; and yet it is in touch with the strenuous life.

* * *

In the matter of equipment it is almost Oriental. The floor is tiled; so are the walls and the ceiling; the tub of glistening porcelain stands in the middle of the room; open plumbing and nickel fittings everywhere. The senators like to splash. This place is built for it. You recall Macaulay's famous line: "And to the highest turret-tops was splashed the yellow foam." In the corner is the shower, a glittering apparatus of aqueous promise. It only needs lace curtains at the windows, tied back with pink ribbons, to make it as dainty as a boudoir. If Aphrodite had lived a little longer she would have neglected the sea as a suitable spot to rise from. She would have preferred this bath, and certainly she would have created more of a sensation. As it is, the senator's bathroom is as resplendent as anything that Roman luxury could provide for a villa at Baiae. It is ablution reduced to a fine art. In such a tub Faustina laved herself in asses' milk. It seems almost a sacrilege that it should accommodate nothing now but obese and doddering masculinity. It is so sweet and clean and withal so business-like and complete that it might wash all one's sins away.

* * *

And now we must ask the ladies to retire. Here comes a typical senator, round in the paunch and thin in the shanks. He is going to take a bath, not that he needs it, but the day has been warm and water is a boon. The gentlemen will remain and together we shall watch what happens. When a member of the Upper Chamber takes a dip the process is naturally educative. By observing him closely we may learn how he keeps his grip on life; and perhaps how he rose to greatness. The senator disrobes. The form which is disclosed to our modest gaze abounds in curves. Hogarth's line of beauty and grace is scattered all over it. And yet the result is not exactly aesthetic. Apollo Belvidere would not be jealous. The senator weighs too much to be used as a model for the altogether. While the taps are running—the old fellows like it about 85 degrees—the senator thumps himself vigorously on the chest in the manner of the cabman who seeks to promote the circulation by exercise. He goes through an extension movement, a sort of salaam in which the fingers touch the toes, the knees being rigid. This is good for the wind, and is better than an electric belt for weak backs. But it leaves our venerable friend somewhat spent and stentorious. He is not as young as he was forty years ago. Six of those rib-cracking movements are enough. He realizes that he is a broken and empty vessel, and a little bit creaky at that.

* * *

And now the bath is ready. The senator wades in. He puffs like a porpoise. The big sponge describes juicy ellipses around his venerable head. He has some difficulty with the soap. It isn't the kind that floats. He has to fumble for it. He says something which sounds like "Darn it!" Still he is enjoying himself immensely. The polar bear in Riverdale park couldn't do it better. Undoubtedly man—and that includes senators—is an amphibious animal. He and the whales are mammals. The active part of the operation is now over. The senator allows himself to soak for ten minutes. This encourages the pores to do their duty, and a gentle lassitude creeps over him. If the restaurant were nearer he would send for a cup of coffee and a cigar, but that is out of the question. However, the barber shop is next door and the barbers are obliging. He calls, and Pierre enters. Pierre, with soap and flesh brush, tackles that inegotiable spot between the shoulders which no man reaches without help. The bath is almost over. It only remains to cool off gradually. The cold water tap soon brings the temperature down to sixty. The senator can emerge now without risk of pleuro-pneumonia. Dripping like a seal, he takes his place under the shower. At first warm, then tepid—then—ouch!—icy. Thirty seconds of that will take the fire out of an old man. But the reaction, as one steps from under! How pleasant! How invigorating!

* * *

And now the senator's task is to get up a glow that will make him feel young again. Oh, the past days when we were twenty-one. Here is a crash towel. That will do for a starter. Every rub and a year drops off. The flush of youth overspreads him. When the crash towel goes into the heap, the senator is the timid hue of the boiled lobster. But he is not finished yet. He rasps the strigil across his back, between his shoulders, and along the knobs of the spinal vertebrae. There is another instrument, too; a roller which is worked up and down the stomach. The object of this roller is to remove bay windows and smooth out the corrugated front of extreme adiposity. Another massage instrument is intended for the back. It consists of a number of small wooden balls strung together. Sometimes when a ball scrapes on a rib involuntary prayers are muttered. It is said that it hardens the muscles. The inventor claims that it will make the back of an upholstered sofa stand out like iron bands.

His body rosy, his muscles braced, his eyes clear, and his heart bounding, the senator feels like the Mayor of Spotless Town. He waddles over to the Whitely exerciser and takes a few pulls at that; then a few fancy movements with the Indian clubs; after that five minutes with the punching bag. They can say anything they like to it. It never knows when it's licked. It is always good-natured, and it doesn't resent hard language. The punching bag is lively enough, but it isn't scientific. Senator Wark has an upper-cut that it has never succeeded in countering. This seems to indicate that punching bags trust entirely to their agility. They don't think enough.

The gymnastic apparatus represents the Spartan side of the senator's bathroom. These sturdy old gentlemen will not commit themselves entirely to the Persian softness of hot water and massage. They believe in exercise—a sound mind in a sound body, or at least on as sound a body as Time will allow. The punching bag and the dumb-bells and the Indian clubs have worked well. There isn't a senator who doesn't say that he feels ten years younger since he took to doing a stunt in the bath-room. Senator Landerkin is in favor of adding parallel bars, a knotted rope, a trapeze, a wooden horse, and a pair of rings to the present equipment. Among the younger senators there is some talk of getting up a football club. Senator Wark says he will captain a lacrosse club on condition that no one shall be eligible who is under eighty years of age. Good judges in Ottawa say that such a team would have no trouble in trimming the Capitals to a finish.

* * *

Well, the senator resumes his duties without losing a collar button. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Wash day comes on Monday. And the Senate bathroom is next to the Senate barber shops. The senator completes his toilet with a shave. When he arises from the chair his face is smooth as a babe's. His countenance beams like the red eye of the sun. He is sleek and portly and shining once more, a paragon of senators.

It is not advisable, of course, that all senators should go in for such an exhaustive training as we have described. Senator McMullen is much too thin to meddle with the punching bag.—H. F. Gadsby in Toronto Star.

GROUP OF THE LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

The Victoria Laborers' Protective Union was organized on the 16th of August, 1902, and received a charter from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In two months from date of organization it reached a membership of 225. In spite of the trying winter of the first year of its existence it has maintained its strength, and has now about 300 members on the roll. The union is well officered and progressive, its object being to provide work for its members. The first step taken by the union was to establish a free labor bureau for all working men whether union or non-union. The reading room of the Empire Cigar Store was placed at the disposal of the union by the genial proprietor, Mr. J. T. Jones, and proved of great benefit to its many members during last winter. The laborers' union played an important part in procuring the eight-hour day on municipal work, and its acts, charitable and philanthropic, are matters of record. With a view to providing its members with work during the coming winter the union has organized an auxiliary, procured the services of an expert who is also a member of the union, and taken out a license for the purpose of connecting houses with the sewers recently laid.

HIS NERVES PLAYED OUT

AND HEALTH BROKE DOWN—A LIFE SAVED BY THE TIMELY USE OF

Ferrozone.

Mr. Karl E. Newsome, of Rothesay, writes: "I owe a debt of gratitude to Ferrozone which saved my life after a severe siege of Nervous Prostration. About a year ago my health gave out completely. I was in such a weak irritable condition that I couldn't work, and found that the doctors did nothing for me but take my money. My druggist recommended Ferrozone as the best preparation for nervous troubles, so I commenced at once to take one tablet at meals. Every box of Ferrozone I took seem to do me more good than the previous one, and it wasn't very long before I was strong enough to move around again. In three months I was completely cured, and know that I wouldn't be alive to-day if I hadn't used Ferrozone. It braced up my nerves, gave me a strong healthy constitution, and is certainly a marvellous restorer and tonic for nervous people."

The reason Ferrozone is so successful in curing nervous disease is that it contains the very elements that are needed to restore the wasted nerve cells. It is a nourishing, strength-giving tonic that costs 50c. per box, containing three weeks' treatment. Six boxes for $2.50. Sold by all druggists or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Don't fail to get Ferrozone to-day, it assures health.

Funniosities

Kingley—You've been to these literary clubs and metaphysical things for two or three years now, and what does your culture amount to? Mrs. Kingley—Don't I know everybody?

Superintendent (of gas works)—What do you know about laying gas pipes in the street? Applicant (for place as foreman)—I know they hadn't oughter be laid until the street has just been repaved. He got the place.

Customer—About a week ago you sold me a porous plaster to get rid of a pain in my chest. Chemist—Yes, I remember it very well. What can I do for you now? Customer—Now I want something to get rid of that porous plaster.

Murphy—Will ye give me yer promise that ye'll love me forivver? Bridget—Sure, an' Oi'd loike to do that same, Murphy, but Oi'm hardly of the opinion that Oi'll lasht as long as that.

She—Is it really true that the blind can determine color by the sense of touch? He—Sure. I once knew a blind man who was able to tell a red-hot stove by merely putting his finger on it.

The Mother—Bobbie, didn't your conscience tell you that you had done wrong? Bobbie—"Yes'm; but I don't believe anything I hear.

"Mr. Nozzleton," she said, "if you try to hug and kiss me again I shall call papa."

"Where is your father?" he asked.

"He's in the Yellowstone Park and will be beyond mail or telegraph communication for three weeks."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Our front fence wants painting badly," said the head of the matrimonial combine, "I'll take a day off next week and paint it myself."

"Well," rejoined the other portion of the outfit, "I'm sure no one is capable of painting it worse."—Portland Express.

According to a Flint, Mich., paper, a new remedy for bugs has been discovered there. The paper says, solemnly:

"A man and his wife of Clio were made deathly sick a few days ago presumably by poison sprinkled on cabbage which they ate to drive away bugs."—Detroit Evening News.

Mahoole—Ain't yez th' wan that towld me nivver to dhrink wather widout boilin'?

Physician—Yes, sir.

Mahoole—Thin Oi hev a moind to murther ye. Oi dhrank boiled watuer awn almost burned me mouth off.—Chicago Evening News.

"How do you like this weather?

"Not much. I'm 'feared it's goin' to rain."

"Well how's times with you?"

"Sorter so so—but they won't last.

Folks all well?"

"Yes; but the measles is in the neighborhood."

"Well, you orter be thankful you're a-livin'."

"Yes, but we've all got to die."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Margaret, I think you cheapen yourself by going so much to the theatre with Mr. Jones." "No, mother; on the contrary, I'm making myself very dear."

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hyflyte, "your lady friend mustn't stay so late hereafter. Her uproarious laughter woke me up at one o'clock this morning." "Yis, mum; I was tellin' her about how you tried to make cake wan day."

"Don't you realize the danger of muzzling the press?" "I'm not trying to muzzle the press," answered the statesman; "the newspapers are at perfect liberty to say all the flattering things about me that they choose."

"John," whispered Mrs. Stubbs, in the wee hours, "there is a burglar downstairs, and I want you to go down." "Well, I guess not," responded her husband turning over for another nap; "I'd have you know that I don't associate with burglars."

"Mabel, dear Mabel," said the young man, in passionate tones, "do you think you could learn to love me." "I don't know, George," said Mabel, thoughtfully, "but I'm willing to apply myself studiously for the next few weeks and see."

DREAMS.

By Lowell Otus Reese.

Somehow when my eyes are drowsy and the embers nearly dead—
When the night has drawn its curtains and the world has gone to bed,—
Somehow something stirs within me that I never knew was there,
And my mind goes wand'ring backward over pathways that are bare;—
Over pathways dim and ghostly, leading back and ever back,
Through the land of tribulation where the clouds are thick and black,
Till they bring me to the region where the skies are blue at last,
And I breathe again the glories of the old days that are past.

Then I drink the lazy lotus and forget the cruel scars,
For my soul has travelled backward and has burst away its bars;
Health is with me; wealth and honor just a little way ahead,
And to mar the bright illusion comes no spectre of the dead—
Comes no pale and ghastly Banquo to appal the marriage feast,
For the sun of youth and hope is rising redly in the East,
And the baldric of Ambition 'round the universe is cast,
As I breathe the early glory of the old days that are past.

Were they days, or were they moments—all the hours that lie between?—
All the sorrow and the heartache of the years that intervene?—
Did I dream that weary journey through the burden of the day,
Till my anxious eyes were dimming and my head was turning gray?
Oh, the folly of such dreaming! for I tread again the fields
Where the very air around a thousand inspirations yields;
And one well-remembered joy upon another follows fast,
As I gaze into the faces of the old days that are past.

Ah, when Memory comes tenderly and takes you by the hand,
When she leads you gently Youthward to some half-forgotten land,
Can you tell me of some magic which shall make forever seem
All that sweet, entrancing vision which perchance is but a dream?
Can you paint the hues of springtime on the wint'ry sky of Age?—
Stop the gliding of dread fingers o'er Time's hieroglyphic page,
Oh, for some divine magician who could make those visions last,
When I roam across the meadows of the old days that are past!

But alas, a clangor wakes me! 'Tis the solemn midnight chime,
Sounding like the sickle ringing at the feet of Father Time;
Cold and dead the blackened embers fall and crumble in the grate,
An epitome of life—for it grows late, ah, very late!
Gone the bright, alluring visions, like the ember's cheerful glow,
Which goes down into the darkness that some day I too shall know!
Then again Oblivion's mantle o'er the retrospect is cast,
And I bid farewell forever to the old days that are past.

I'M GROWING OLD.

John Godfrey Saxe.

My days pass pleasantly away;
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep;
I feel no symptoms of decay;
I have no cause to mourn nor weep.
My foes are impotent and shy;
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh—
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy for rhymes,
My growing love of easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of taking cold,
All whisper in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old.

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes;
I'm growing fainter in my laugh;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs;
I'm growing careless of my dress;
I'm growing frugal of my gold;
I'm growing wise; I'm growing—yes,
I'm growing old!

I see it in my changing taste;
I see it in my changing hair;
I see it in my growing waist;
I see it in my growing heir.
A thousand signs proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That, even in my vaunted youth,
I'm growing old!

Ah, me! My very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears,
And every boon the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years.
E'en Flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old.

Thanks for the years whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too sadly sings;
Thanks for the gleam of golden light
That tints the darkness of their wings—
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold,
Where all are blest and none may sigh,
"I'm growing old!"

THE SEA AT NOON.

Who rocks the little billows of the deep,
That, curved as grace itself, they kiss the air,
Then sink in curves, and with the noonday share
The stillness that can neither laugh nor weep?
What languid revels do the sea-nymphs keep
That, in the summer, when the days are fair,
They slowly to the sky cast garlands rare
Of foam-flowers, though the blue seems fixed in sleep?

Always the joy of life lies in the sea—
Who knows it, loves it, and his fancies play
With all its moods for joy—whether it wakes
Gentle as dawn upon the bright To Be
Of rosy youth; or, dashing high its spray,
The world with ecstasy of tumult shakes.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

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—TO—

Vancouver, New Westminster, Ladners, Guichon

Leave Victoria daily	7 a.m.
Arrive Sidney	7.50 a.m.
Arrive Port Guichon	11.30 a.m.
Arrive Ladners (Challuckthon)	11.35 a.m.
Arrive Cloverdale	12.10 p.m.
Arrive New Westminster	1.30 p.m.
Arrive Vancouver	2.45 p.m.

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Will Leave Port Essington For Hazelton

And way landings on the Skeena River on or about April 25th. Regular trips will be made at frequent intervals thereafter.

Close connection with mail steamers from Victoria and Vancouver.

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FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Sept. 20, 11 a. m.

S.S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 17.

S.S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Sept. 26, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

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ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 48.

Northbound. Leave.	Southbound. Daily. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P. M.	Southbound. Arrive. P. M.
Victoria	9.00	12.06	Victoria	4.00	7.55
Shawnigan Lake	10.20	10.46	Shawnigan Lake	5.17	6.46
Duncans	11.00	10.02	Duncans	5.55	5.55
Ladysmith	11.57	9.10	Ladysmith	6.45	5.06
Nanaimo	12.40	8.20	Nanaimo	7.37	4.15
Ar. Wellington	12.53	Lv. 8.00	Wellington	Ar. 7.52	Lv. 4.00

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, $2; Return, $3.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays, on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, $5.20; Return, $8.65.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO COWICHAN LAKE.

Via Duncans. Stage leaves Duncans Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, $5 return.

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LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

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VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL IN 4 DAYS. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.

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Athenian	Sept. 21
Empress of India	Oct. 5
Empress of Japan	Nov. 2

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS.

Moana	Sept. 18
Aorangi	Nov. 13
Moana	Dec. 11

ALASKA ROUTE.

For Skagway Direct.

Amur	Sept. 19
Princess May	Sept. 24

To Northern British Columbia way ports, every Thursday, 11 p. m.

To Westminster—Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.

To Ahouset and way ports—1st, 7th, 14th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.

To Quatsino and way ports—7th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.

To Cape Scott and way ports—20th each month, 11 p. m.

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H. H. ABBOTT, 86 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings

	From Montreal, Que.
Pretorian—Allan Line	Sept. 19
Bavarian—Allan Line	Sept. 26
Ionian—Allan Line	Oct. 3
Lake Erie—Can. Pacific	Oct. 1
Lake Manitoba—Can. Pacific	Oct. 8
Mount Temple—Can. Pacific	Oct. 16
Canada—Dominion Line	Sept. 26
Southwark—Dominion Line	Oct. 3
Dominion—Dominion Line	Oct. 10
	From Boston.
Commonwealth—Dominion Line	Sept. 24
New England—Dominion Line	Oct. 1
Mayflower—Dominion Line	Oct.
Saxonia—Cunard Line	Sept. 22
Ivernia—Dominion Line	Oct.
	From New York.
Campania—White Star Line	Sept. 19
Umbria—White Star Line	Sept. 26
Lucania—White Star Line	Oct. 3
Celtic—White Star Line	Sept. 18
Oceanic—White Star Line	Sept. 23
Cymric—White Star Line	Sept. 25
Columbia—Anchor Line	Sept. 19
Astoria—Anchor Line	Sept. 26
Ethiopia—Anchor Line	Oct. 3

For all information apply to

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At Skagway, Alaska, for White Horse and intermediate points.

During the open season of navigation the trains connect with the company's steamers at Caribou for Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate mining camps; at White Horse for Stewart River, Dawson, Tanana and all other Yukon River points.

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LEAVE VICTORIA, 8 P.M.

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Umatilla, Sept. 1, 16, Oct. 1, 16.

Queen, Sept. 6, 21, Oct. 6, 21.

City of Puebla, Sept. 11, 26, Oct. 11, 26.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 6 A. M.

Cottage City, Sept. 9, 21, Oct. 3, 15.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.

Cottage City, City of Seattle, or City of Topeka, Sept. 2, 8, 13, 14, 20, 26, 28, Oct. 2.

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